

2
1961

Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

AUG 24 1961

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR DER WELT

BIBLIOGRAFIA MUNDIAL DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS

БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

世界各國期刊目錄

ERIC H. BOEHM, Editor

ADVISORY BOARD

Terms expire in 1963:

Aileen Dunham,
Wooster College
Jean B. Duroselle,
University of Paris
Kentarō Hayashi,
University of Tokyo
Mario Toskano,
University of Rome
George Vernadsky,
Yale University
Sir Charles K. Webster,
University of London

Terms expire in 1966:

Ingvar Andersson,
Rikssarkivet, Stockholm
Bisheshwar Prasad,
University of Delhi
Franz Schnabel,
University of Munich
Jaime Vicens Vives †,
University of Barcelona
Costi K. Zurayk,
American University, Beirut

Terms expire in 1969:

Constantine Th. Dimaras,
*Royal Hellenic Research
Foundation, Athens*
Halil Inalcık,
University of Ankara
Heinrich Felix Schmid,
Vienna University
T. Desmond Williams,
University College, Dublin

Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

Eric H. Boehm, *Editor*

Herbert E. Reed, *Associate Editor*

Lalit Adolphus, *Assistant Editor*

Inge P. Boehm, *Editorial Assistant*

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS

GUILLERMO CÉSPEDES DEL CASTILLO,
University of Seville
CHEN TSU-LUNG, Librarian, Institut des Hautes
Etudes Chinoises, University of Paris
ALEXANDER F. DYGNAS, London

FRITZ FELLNER, Vienna University
JOHN A. S. GRENVILLE, University of Nottingham
DOUGLAS W. HOUSTON, U.S. Department of State
CONRAD F. LATOUR, University of Maryland
FRANCIS S. WAGNER, Library of Congress

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS HISTORICOS INTERNACIONALES, UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA
HISTORISCHES INSTITUT, VIENNA UNIVERSITY SHIGAKU KAI [JAPANESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY]

H. A. BULLETIN

The H. A. Bulletin is published primarily to satisfy the need for a personal copy of an inexpensive reference quarterly on the part of scholars and students who are not able to subscribe to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains only those abstracts published in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS which are of general historical interest and which are classified under the following headings:

1. General Bibliographical Articles
2. Methodology and Research Methods
3. Historiography
4. Philosophy and Interpretation of History

The H. A. Bulletin contains the supplementary section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS:

Bibliographical News

H. A. Bulletin subscribers also receive the annual Subject and Author Indices of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Institutional, \$5.00; Individual, \$3.00; Student, \$2.00.

CONTENTS

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS Pages

H. A. BULLETIN Pages

LIST OF ABSTRACTERS	
CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION	
1	ABSTRACTS 1-7
12	ABSTRACTERS 7
68	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS 68
69	NOTES AND NEWS: ANNOUNCEMENT 69
69	SCOPE AND METHOD 69

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is published quarterly, in March (No. 1), September (Nos. 2/3), and December (No. 4). The annual index number is published in March for the volume of the previous year.
Copyright © 1961 by Historical Abstracts

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

(based on the annual book fund -- the annual expenditure
for books, periodicals and binding -- of the institution):

Rate 1 - \$23 (Fund less than \$10,000);	Rate 3 - \$47 (Fund above \$20,001 to \$45,000);
Rate 2 - \$35 (Fund \$10,001 to \$20,000);	Rate 4 - \$59 (Fund \$45,001 to \$100,000);
Rate 5 - \$75 (Fund above \$100,000).	

The following services are available to subscribers: A. Free of charge: Information about periodicals abstracted and on any queries (as on sources used) which may arise from the abstracts. B. At cost: Reprints of abstracted articles from the publisher, or, when these are unavailable, microfilms, microcopies or photostats of articles.

Annual index numbers are available separately to individuals: \$2.

Library of Congress catalog number: 56-56304

800 EAST MICHELTORRENA STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
MÜNCHEN-SOLLN, EMIL-DITTLER-STRASSE 12, GERMANY

Address editorial correspondence to Santa Barbara or Munich,
subscription correspondence to Santa Barbara.

LIST OF ABSTRACTERS

- John C. Abbott, San Antonio, Texas
 Carlos R. Allen, Jr., Colorado State Univ.
 Josef L. Altholz, Univ. of Minnesota
 Edgar Anderson, San Jose State College
 William M. Armstrong, Alma College, Michigan
 Charles W. Arnade, Univ. of Florida
- C. A. Bacarisse, Univ. of Houston
 Barclay Ball, Munich
 Stephen Bátori, Göttingen
 George D. Bearce, Jr., Bowdoin College
 Milton Berman, Cambridge, Mass.
 Paul Bernstein, Lock Haven State College
 Emerik Boba, Munich
 Thomas Bogay, Munich
 Hugh S. Bonar, Los Angeles State College
 Stephen Borsody, Chatham College
 Francis J. Bowman, Univ. of Southern California
 Allen D. Breck, Univ. of Denver
 David Bushnell, U.S. Government
- Rondo E. Cameron, Univ. of Wisconsin
 Elisa A. Carrillo, Marymount College
 Boris Čelovský, Encyclopedia Canadiana
 George Ciorănescu, Munich
 Jack A. Clarke, Assistant Librarian, Univ. of Wisconsin
 Willson H. Coates, Univ. of Rochester
 James Steve Counselis, The Chicago City Junior College [Wilson Branch]
 Basil L. Crapster, Gettysburg College
- Gerald H. Davis, State Teachers College, Salisbury
 Robert C. Delk, Knoxville College
 Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt Univ.
- Ernst Ekman, Univ. of California, Riverside
 Heinz E. Ellersieck, California Institute of Technology
 John Tracy Ellis, Editor, Catholic Historical Review
 Harold W. Emery, Jr., Drew Univ.
 Keith Eubank, North Texas State College
- Gal Feldman, Arlington State College, Texas
 Louis Filler, Antioch College
 Paul G. Fried, Hope College
 Reinhold Füssli, O.S.B., Metten, Germany
- Thomas Gale, Univ. of Kansas
 Harry Gara, Grove City College
 Ivoan Gavrilović, Dickinson College
 Lawrence C. Gorchels, State College of Washington
 Harold J. Gordon, Jr., Univ. of Massachusetts
 G. Gregory, Wake Forest College
- Charles G. Hamilton, Booneville, Mississippi
 Paul H. Hardacre, Vanderbilt Univ.
 J. Harrison, Nuffield College, Oxford Univ.
 Benjamin H. Hazard, Jr., Univ. of California, Berkeley
 J. C. Helmreich, Bowdoin College
 Helmut Hirsch, Auslandsinstitut, Dortmund
 Keith Hitchins, Wake Forest College
 H. Hodson, Keeper of Manuscripts, Nottingham Univ.
 Robert B. Holtman, Louisiana State Univ.
- Gerlof D. Homan, Edmond, Oklahoma
 Thomas P. Hughes, Washington and Lee Univ.
 Sexson E. Humphreys, Indianapolis News
 Willard D. Hunsberger, Agana, Guam
- Georg G. Iggers, Dillard Univ.
 Wilma A. Iggers, Dillard Univ.
- John H. Jensen, Rutgers Univ., College of South Jersey
 Evans C. Johnson, Stetson Univ.
 H. Donaldson Jordan, Clark Univ.
- Tatsuo Kage, Univ. of Tokyo
 Leon D. Kasparian, Newark, New Jersey
 Louis Kestenberg, Univ. of Houston
 Hector G. Kinloch, Adelaide Univ.
 Allan H. Kittell, Montana State College
 H. Köditz, Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft
 John I. Kolehmainen, Heidelberg College
 Catherine Koumarianoû, Athens
 Enno E. Kraehe, Univ. of Kentucky
 John H. Krenkel, Arizona State Univ.
 Jerome Kuehl, St. Antony's College, Oxford
 Norman D. Kurland, Hofstra College
 Eugene Kusielewicz, St. John's Univ.
- James M. Laux, Univ. of Cincinnati
 Charles A. LeGuin, Portland State College
 George A. Lensen, Florida State Univ.
 Jan Lewartowski, Richmond, England
 Raymond E. Lindgren, Occidental College
 Dwight L. Ling, De Pauw Univ.
 Kenneth Lottich, Montana State Univ.
 C. J. Lowe, Univ. of Durham
 Richard Lowitt, Connecticut College
 Gilbert L. Lycan, Stetson Univ.
- Edward März, Vienna
 Victor S. Mamatey, Florida State Univ.
 Carl S. Marcus, Hofstra College
 Raymond J. Marion, Assumption College
 W. D. McIntyre, Univ. of Nottingham
 William D. Metz, Univ. of Rhode Island
 Carl S. Meyer, St. Louis
 David R. Millar, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dimitri von Mohrenschildt, Editor, The Russian Review
 Thomas Moir, Mankato State College
 Thomas E. Mullen, Wake Forest College
- Mark Naidis, Los Angeles Valley College
 E. T. Neven, Léopoldville-Kalina
 Emiliana P. Noether, Weston, Mass.
- Emil Oberholzer, Jr., New York
 Burton W. Onstine, Univ. of North Carolina
- H. W. Parris, Univ. of Manchester
 Frances M. Phillips, Mankato State College
 Henry Dan Piper, California Institute of Technology
 Paul Podjed, Munich
 Kenneth Pratt, Los Angeles State College
 Marin Pundeff, San Fernando Valley State College
- Richard C. Raack, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Marc Raeff, Clark Univ.
- Wayne D. Rasmussen, Agricultural Marketing Service
 Nicholas Rescher, Lehigh Univ.
 Millicent B. Rex, The Madeira School, Greenway, Virginia
 Edward B. Richards, Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana
 John E. Rodes, Occidental College
 Andrew F. Rolle, Occidental College
 Alfred B. Rollins, Jr., State Univ. College of Education, New Paltz
 Charles Rosenberg, John Hopkins Univ.
 Frank Rosenthal, Univ. of Judaism
 John Corwin Rule, Ohio State Univ.
- Robert G. Schafer, Flint College
 Roberta G. Selleck, Cambridge, Mass.
 Alfred E. Senn, Rutgers Univ.
 Arthur R. Smith, Jr., Los Angeles State College
 Wilhelm G. Solheim II, Florida State Univ.
 Roland A. Sorensen, White Plains High School
 C. Richard Spurgin, Chicago
 Otto Stenzl, Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz
 Kazuo Sugiyama, Univ. of Tokyo
- Daniel H. Thomas, Univ. of Rhode Island
- Milorad Vuckovic, Assumption Univ., Ontario
- Barbara Waldstein, Munich
 Bernerd C. Weber, Univ. of Alabama
 Willard E. Wight, Georgia Institute of Technology
 Richard H. Wilde, Long Beach State College
 Robin W. Winks, Yale Univ.
 William F. Woehrlin, Univ. of Massachusetts
 Erna Wollert, Munich
 John J. Woods, Rosemont College, Penn.
 Esmond Wright, Univ. of Glasgow
- Sydney H. Zebel, Rutgers Univ.

INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL (IHE)
 Abstracts from the following persons are contained in this number:

Carmen Battle Gallart (C. B.)
 Dolores Beltrán Carrión (D. B.)
 Sergio Beser Ortí (S. B.)
 Juan Cabestany Fort (J. C.)
 Rocío Caracuel Moyano (R. C.)
 Nuria Coll Juliá (N. C.)
 Concepción Fort Meliá (C. F.)
 Asunción Gou Vernet (A. G.)
 Manuel Grau Monserrat (M. Gu.)
 Montserrat Llorens Serrano (M. Ll.)
 Ricardo Martín Tobias (R. M.)
 Juan Mercader Riba (J. Mr.)
 Jorge Nadal Oller (J. N.)
 Eduardo Ripoll Perelló (E. R.)
 Encarn. Rodríguez Vicente (E. Rz.)
 Jorge Rubió Lois (J. Ró.)
 E. Serrafma Cirici Sch. P. (E. S.)
 Francisca Solsona Climent (F. S.)
 Bella Aurora Torres Marín (B. T.)
 Jaime Vicens Vives (J. V. V.)

The initials in parentheses following the names are used in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to identify the authors of those abstracts translated from IHE.

The English translations of the IHE abstracts were prepared by Frank C. Ashbee, London.

CONTENTS

NOTE:

Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the "General History" sections of each of the chronological categories (A - F) to complete their search in the respective country and area sections.

NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES

CLASSIFICATION	PAGES	AFRICA	ASIA	CANADA	EUROPE	Balkans	Czechoslovakia	France	Germany	Great Britain	Habsburg Empire	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Scandin.	Spain	Switzerland	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST	PACIFIC AREA	RUSSIA (and USSR)	USA
1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES	1																								
2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS	2																								
3. HISTORIOGRAPHY	3																								
4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY	6																								
5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES	7																								
A. GENERAL: 1775 - 1945	13																								
GENERAL HISTORY	13																								
Political, Social and Economic History	13																								
International Relations	15																								
Military History	15																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	19	22	
B. 1775 - 1815	24																								
GENERAL HISTORY	24																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	26	26	26	26			26	27	27	28	28	28	28				29		30				29	32	
C. 1815 - 1871	34																								
GENERAL HISTORY	34																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	35	35	35	35			35	36	36	37								40	40	40		43	39	43	
D. 1871 - 1918	49																								
GENERAL HISTORY	49																								
WORLD WAR I	49																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	50	50	50	50			50	51	51	52							54	54		55	55		52	56	
E. 1918 - 1939	58																								
GENERAL HISTORY	58																								
Paris Peace Settlements	58																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	58	58		59			59	59	60	59	60						61	61		61	61		61	63	
F. 1939 - 1945	64																								
GENERAL HISTORY	64																								
Occupation, Resistance, Deportation, Conc. Camps	64																								
WORLD WAR II	64																								
Antecedents	64																								
Military History	65																								
General	65																								
Theaters of Operation	65																								
Negotiations, Conferences, Agreements	66																								
HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA	67	67	67	67			67	67	67	67			67				67	67		67	67				

NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic Provinces in categories A - D
- [8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania

Historical Abstracts

VOLUME 7

NUMBER 1

MARCH 1961

1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 7:42, 44, 83, 90, 102, 132, 183, 219, 241,
250, 253, 511

7:1. Brańska, Eugenia. [INDEX TO ARCHEION]. Archeion 1960 33. SPIS RZECZY W ARCHEIONIE OD NR. XVI (1939) DO NR. XXX (1959) [Contents of Vol. 16 (1939) through Vol. 30 (1959) of Archeion]. pp. 143-176. SPIS WSPÓŁPRACOWNIKÓW "ARCHEIONU" W NUMERACH XVI-XXX [List of contributors to Vols. 16-30 of Archeion]. pp. 177-181. An index of the contents of the first fifteen volumes of Archeion was published by Adam Moraczewski in Vol. 15 (1938) of Archeion. The present index covers the next fifteen volumes. A.F. Dygnas

7:2. Davis, Richard B. (Univ. of Tennessee). THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GUIDE: AN ESSAY REVIEW. American Quarterly 1960 12 (2, part 2): 237-241. A critical review of: Donald H. Mugridge and Blanche P. McCrum, A Guide to the Study of the United States of America. Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought (Washington: Library of Congress, 1960). Many important titles are omitted, but it is in the main a highly useful compendium. W.M. Armstrong

7:3. Fernández Almagro, Melchior. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE HISTORIA CONTEMPORANEA DE ESPAÑA. OBRAS ESPAÑOLAS E HISPANOAMERICANAS [Bibliography of recent Spanish history. Spanish and Spanish-American works]. Revista de Estudios Políticos (Spain) 1959 65 (104): 399-406. A short bibliography arranged according to subject matter. J. C. (IHE 32427)

7:4. Jilek, Heinrich (Marburg). STAND UND AUFGABEN DER SUDETENDEUTSCHEN BIBLIOGRAPHIE [Status and tasks of Sudeten German bibliography]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1960 9 (1): 65-72. A summary of bibliographical works on the Sudeten Germans, and a recommendation that bibliographers bring to the attention of scholars the new works concerning the Sudeten Germans, and that a bibliographical re-

ference book be published which gives a complete commentary on books involving the area study (Landeskunde) and history of the Sudeten Germans. G.H. Davis

7:5. Kowalik, Jan. ZADANIA PRASOZNAWCZE EMIGRACJI [The emigration's tasks with respect to the history of the press]. Kultura 1960 14 (11): 103-111. A general description of the periodicals -- a total of about 1,500 -- published by the Polish emigration between 1939 and 1959. The author enumerates the existing bibliographies, bibliographical articles and historical essays concerned with these periodicals and calls for more intensive study, bibliographical registration and collection of this area of the Polish press. A.F. Dygnas

7:6. Kuczyński, Stefan Krzysztof. INDEKS PRZEGLĄDU HISTORYCZNEGO ZA LATA 1926-1959 (T. XXVI-L) [Index to Przegląd Historyczny for the years 1926-1959 (Vols. 26-50)]. Przegląd Historyczny 1960 51 (supplement to No. 2): pp. 79. An index covering the first twenty-five volumes of Przegląd Historyczny was appended to its jubilee 25th volume. The present index, on occasion of the publication of the fiftieth volume, covers the next twenty-five years. It consists of a list of the volumes and issues from 1926, a classified index of the contents (1,102 items), and an alphabetic index of contributors. A.F. Dygnas

7:7. Woolrich B., Manuel A. FICHAS PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA DE RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE [Items for a bibliography of Rafael Heliodoro Valle]. Boletín de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1959 (160): 4-6. A list of about 200 items, comprising books, articles, pamphlets, etc. of the Honduran historian Rafael Heliodoro Valle (1891-1959), classified according to subject. A great part of the entries refer to [Latin] American colonial history, and other items deal with bibliography, archaeology and biography. R. C. (IHE 33796)

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 7:46, 124, 247, 575, 617

7:8. Coleman, Peter J. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). BEARD, MCDONALD, AND ECONOMIC DETERMINISM IN AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Business History Review* 1960 34 (1): 113-121. There were no detailed studies of Charles A. Beard's *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States* (1913) for a full generation. Recently, critical appraisals were made by Robert E. Brown, in *Charles A. Beard and the Constitution: A Critical Analysis of "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution"* (Princeton, 1956), and by Forrest McDonald, in *We the People: The Economic Origins of the Constitution* (Chicago, 1958). The authors of both works conclude that the Beard thesis was faulty. "Brown rests his case primarily upon criticism of Beard's methodology, . . . McDonald although agreeing that Beard's methods were so faulty as to invalidate much of what he said, goes much further by challenging the assumption upon which Beard predicated his research." Coleman points out that if scholars produced a series of case studies on various themes in economic history, working from the particular to the general, more meaningful conclusions could be made, and there would not be a perpetuation of "the tendency to fill the vacuum with engaging but spurious generalizations which result from premature and irresponsible synthesis."

J.H. Krenkel

7:9. Czapliński, Władysław. O POPULARYZACJI [On popularization]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (2): 404-409. A continuation of the discussion in this journal initiated by Tadeusz Lepkowski, in "Popularno-naukowa książka historyczna" [The historical book for the general reader], 1959, Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 458-464 [See abstract 5:2573], and continued by Krystyna and Adam Kersten, in "O popularyzacji historii nieco szerzej" [More on the popularization of history], 1960, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 120-133 [See abstract 6:1959]. The author points out several sins committed by historians both in the approach to their subject (the clash between the historian who attacks certain time-hallowed phenomena and the reader who is offended by it) and in their style (too heavy or too sloppy), and discusses points of language, approach and subject matter which the author should observe in order to make his book attractive for the general reader.

A.F. Dygnas

7:10. Geremek, Bronisław. FERNAND BRAUDEL O ZADANIACH HUMANISTYKI WSPÓŁCZESNEJ [Fernand Braudel on the tasks of the contemporary humanities]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (4): 1159-1164. Fernand Braudel visited Poland in May 1960. The author gives a sketch of his life and quotes a number of his opinions expressed in conversations with Polish scholars. Braudel emphasized 1) that there is a need for a "reintegration of the humanities," i.e. for bringing together the various branches of the social sciences; 2) the importance of Marx's thought for scholars, even for those who oppose him, and 3) that no particular idea is better than any other.

A.F. Dygnas

7:11. Gilissen, John. LA RESPONSABILITE CIVILE ET PENAL DE L'HISTORIEN [The legal responsibility of the historian]. *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire* 1960 38 (2): 295-329. An analysis of the legal pitfalls awaiting the historian when he describes living and dead persons. Most of the laws and cases cited are drawn from Belgian and French jurisprudence of the 19th and early 20th century. Among others, these involved the Baedeker guide books, convicted of defaming the honor of two Belgian villages, and Mgr. Dupanloup, charged and found innocent of defaming his predecessor in the episcopal chair. Article to be continued.

J.M. Laux

7:12. Herbst, Stanisław. STAN I POTRZEBY POPULARYZACJI HISTORII [The state and needs of the popularization of history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (3): 718-723. A lecture discussing the needs and possibilities of increasing the knowledge of history and interest in it, not only by means of books, but also through courses, lectures and summer schools organized by various associations. He also deals with the role of libraries and archives, the contributions of the fine arts (paintings, historical novels, plays and films) and the importance of local history.

A.F. Dygnas

7:13. Horgan, Paul (Roswell, New Mexico). IN SEARCH OF THE ARCHBISHOP. *Catholic Historical Review* 1961 46 (4): 409-427. The presidential address delivered at the forty-first annual meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association, New York, 29 December 1960. The author describes his search for materials for a biography of John B. Lamy (died in 1888), the first Archbishop of Santa Fe, upon which he is at present engaged.

Journal

7:14. Hughes, H. Stuart (Harvard Univ.). THE HISTORIAN AND THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST. *American Historical Review* 1960 66 (1): 20-46. In their search for better methods of organizing data, younger American historians have both investigated the neoidealist tradition of historical investigation and become aware of the relevance of social sciences to historical study. From a study of the nature of historical generalization and the meaning of "cause" and "law" has come a desire for a middle level of explanation that would avoid sweeping generalizations without falling into over-minute attention to details. Historians have found in social science useful hypotheses of varying degrees of range and explanatory power. Some social sciences, as cultural anthropology, have been especially congenial; others, as economics, with its mathematical models, and experimental psychology, with its narrowly defined abstractions, have seemed less useful. From this contact, historians have gained a greater sense of the socioeconomic and psychological dimensions of historical explanation, as well as a more sophisticated and powerful use of statistics. Social scientists, too, can gain from the exchange. "For it is history that can lead social science itself along the path of imagination and bold hypothesis toward literature."

M. Berman

7:15. Reingold, Nathan (Library of Congress). U.S. PATENT OFFICE RECORDS AS SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF INVENTION AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTY. *Technology and Culture* 1960 1 (2): 156-167. A science bibliographer at the Library of Congress analyzes the U.S. Patent Office records and, incidentally, describes the patenting process, noting changes in procedure during the years. He writes primarily for historians intending to do research in these rich but little used sources, which contain much more than applications and printed patents.

Journal (T.P. Hughes)

7:16. Synge, J.L. (Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies). IS THE STUDY OF ITS HISTORY A BRAKE ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE? *Hermathena* 1958 91: 20-42. Presents some of the difficulties and possible dangers involved in the writing and study of the history of science. These include the evaluation of history in terms of the values of the author, leading to misconceptions on the part of students; the difficulty of covering the history of science in anything but highly technical terms comprehensible only to the technician; the danger of establishing authority, coupled with the danger that science might develop into the study of its own history. The author rejects the idea of the study of science as such as a decadent preoccupation with the past, considers the real motivation of serious scientific work, suggesting that there is an element of play in all significant scientific discoveries, but appeals for a more realistic approach anchored in the present.

Barbara Waldstein

PEDAGOGY

7:17. Bodensieck, Heinrich (Kiel). DEUTSCHE ZEITGESCHICHTE IN SCHULGESCHICHTSBÜCHERN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK [Recent German history in the history textbooks of the Federal Republic]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12 (1): 1-37. Discusses the treatment of recent history -- 1917 to 1945 -- in leading textbooks and source books for instructional purposes, published by such companies as Klett, Braun, and Diesterweg. The author is primarily concerned with the National Socialist era. The textbooks treat the period from World War I to World War II as a development growing logically out of modern European history.

A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:18. Hiegel, Henri. LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE DANS LES LIVRES SCOLAIRES EUROPEENS [The French Revolution in European school textbooks]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(4): 177-181. A review of Rolf Joachim Sattler, *Die französische Revolution in europäischen Schulbüchern* (Braunschweig, 1959), a carefully detailed study of the treatment of political events in France from 1781 to 1797 in British, German, Italian, and Belgian school texts.

G. Iggers

7:19. Kiess, Rudolf. ZUR GESCHICHTSBUCHFRAGE [On the problem of history textbooks]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(1): 41-43. The problem of making more effective use of the history textbook is discussed, particularly with reference to the great number of textbooks which have appeared since the end of World War II. The teacher would have much greater freedom if he could use a single multi-volume text which is organized in such a manner that the lower grades would cover the necessary factual material, so that the upper grades are left more to study source materials and interpretation of problems.

A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:20. Labuda, Gerard. O METODYCE KSZTAŁCENIA MŁODYCH HISTORYKÓW [On the method of training young historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 724-727. Discusses the twofold purpose of academic studies: the preparation of the majority of students for the teaching profession, and the preparation of the minority as potential academic historians. For the former group, seminar work and the master's thesis represent the only contacts with historical method. For the latter, these form the first step, which is followed by the doctoral thesis and the process of habilitation. The author discusses the kind of problems and methods with which postgraduate students should be familiar.

A. F. Dygnas

7:21. Metz, Kurt. GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT AN DER AMERIKANISCHEN HIGH SCHOOL [Teaching of history in the American high school]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(1): 38-41. A high school in the state of Washington, where the author was an exchange teacher for a year, is used as the example. Instead of "pure" history, which is seldom taught, a program of social studies is offered. The United States serves as a focal point, with the rest of the world oriented around it. Instruction also includes a considerable amount of patriotic material, such as the flag salute and citizenship instruction.

A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:22. Słowikowski, Tadeusz, and Stanisław Wróbel. W SPRAWIE PODRĘCZNIKÓW DO NAUCZANIA HISTORII RAZ JESZCZE [Once more on textbooks for teaching history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 410-420. The authors refer briefly to the good and bad points of several elementary and high-school textbooks, both present and prewar, and enumerate the features which a good textbook should possess.

A. F. Dygnas

7:23. Unsigned. DYSKUSJA NAD KSZTAŁCENIEM MŁODYCH HISTORYKÓW [A discussion on the training of young historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 861-863. Gives summaries of the opinions expressed at a discussion organized by the editorial board of *Kwartalnik Historyczny* and held on 25 February 1960. The paper given by Gerard Labuda is published separately in full in the same issue [See abstract 7:20].

A. F. Dygnas

7:24. Żurawicki, Seweryn (Univ. of Warsaw). W SPRAWIE DYDAKTYKI HISTORII MYŚLI EKONOMICZNEJ [On the teaching of the history of economic thought]. *Życie Szkół Wyższej* 1960 8(11): 43-49. A condensed version of a lecture delivered on 25 September 1960 during a course for historians of economic thought in Zakopane. The author complains that there is no proper appreciation of this subject at the economic colleges. Inadequate time is provided for it in the curricula, and in present practice there is a tendency to explain and criticize ideas and concepts of the past, and a failure to show "the struggle and controversies which took place in a given epoch." The author warns against identifying this subject with the history of economic doctrines and calls for the correlation of lectures and the history of economic thought with other subjects, especially economic history and political economy.

A. F. Dygnas

PERIODIZATION

7:25. Hall, D. G. E. ON THE STUDY OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY. *Pacific Affairs* 1960 33(3): 268-281. Begins by explaining the necessity of presenting Southeast Asian history from a neutral point of view rather than the usual ethnocentric European viewpoint. The following new periodization of Southeast Asian history is recommended: 1) 2nd century to 13th century A.D. -- from the beginning of the great states which show strong Indian cultural influence to the end of the great temple-building states of Champa, Angkor, Pagan, and Mataram, the spread of Theravada Buddhism and the beginning of the establishment of the Thai peoples; 2) 13th to 18th century -- a politically indecisive period with rapid rise and fall of such empires as Majapahit and Malacca, the spread of Islam, European entrance but not yet European expansion and participation, with decisive changes in the 18th century in Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam; 3) 19th and the first half of the 20th century -- the rise and fall of European domination. American historical studies on Southeast Asia, have, with few exceptions, been done since World War II and on events of that war and the subsequent time, leaving what little older history has been studied to political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, and economists.

W. G. Solheim II

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 7:119, 147, 179, 184, 205, 244, 287, 578, 687, 722, 768, 786

7:26. Andreas, Willy (Univ. of Heidelberg). WERNER NÄF: EINE HISTORIOGRAPHISCHE WÜRDIGUNG [Werner Näf: A historiographical tribute]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(1): 78-86. A tribute to the Swiss historian, Werner Näf (1894-1959), describing the major accomplishments of his career.

G. H. Davis

7:27. Arocha Moreno, Jesús. CENTENARIO DEL NACIMIENTO DEL DOCTOR LISANDRO ALVARADO [The centenary of the birth of Dr. Lisandro Alvarado]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1958 41(164): 417-420. Praises the work of the Venezuelan historian Lisandro Alvarado (1858-1929), discussing his *Historia de la Revolución Federal en Venezuela* (1909).

B. T. (IHE 33778)

7:28. Auchmuty, J. J. THE LECKY-LEA CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HENRY CHARLES LEA LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Hermathena 1958 92: 45-61. Describes the backgrounds and temperaments of the Anglo-Irish historian Lecky (1838-1903) and the American historian Henry Charles Lea (1825-1909), and covers the correspondence between the two men which dated from August 1866 up to the year of Lecky's death. The letters serve to stress their similarity of taste, background and views, as well as their mutual confidence in the triumph of reason and rational judgment in things of the mind and spirit. The correspondence is not only limited to matters of history as such, but also gives a picture of Victorian life and deals with many political questions then current.

Barbara Waldstein

7:29. Beltrán [Martínez], Antonio. PIO BELTRAN VILLAGRASA. *Caesaraugusta* (Spain) 1959 13/14: 139-143. A biobibliographical note on the Spanish scholar Pío Beltrán Villagrasa, who was born in Bujaraloz in 1889, on the occasion of his receiving the "Encomienda" of the order of Alfonso X (El Sabio).

R. M. (IHE 32441)

7:30. Ben-Israel, Hevda (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). WILLIAM SMYTH, HISTORIAN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 571-585. William Smyth (1765-1847) was "the first Englishman to write on the French Revolution as a historian who consciously applied an academic spirit and mind to a subject hitherto treated mainly by pamphleteers." Although strongly influenced by Burke, he "saw the Revolution as a result of bad government and not as a conspiracy of upstarts." He opposed the "doctrine of necessity" because "it disposed of moral responsibility and deprived 'good politics' of its efficacy." W.H. Coates

7:31. Gardiner, C. Harvey (Southern Illinois Univ.). PRESCOTT'S CONTACTS WITH MEXICO. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1(1): 11-26. Describes the exhaustive correspondence between William Hickling Prescott and leading Mexican public figures, writers and historians whose assistance he asked in the provision of material for his great historical work on the conquests of Mexico and Peru. Based largely on letters published as *The Correspondence of William Hickling Prescott 1833-1847* (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925), and on the William Hickling Prescott Papers held by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Barbara Waldstein

7:32. Gardiner, C. Harvey. LAS VINCULACIONES DE PRESCOTT CON MEXICO [Prescott's contacts with Mexico]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 (94): 214-228. A Spanish translation of an article originally published in the *Journal of Inter-American Studies* [See abstract 7:31]. R. C. (IHE 33790)

7:33. Hudson, Derek. LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND "NOTES AND QUERIES." *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(8): 362-363. Two letters of 1919 which show how Northcliffe purchased *Notes and Queries* as he did not "like to see a historical and very useful journal passing out of existence." W.D. McIntyre

7:34. Joll, James (Oxford). ENGLANDS WELTSTELLUNG IN DER SICHT ENGLISCHER HISTORIKER [England's world position as seen by English historians]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(2): 249-266. A discussion of the ideas and concepts of the great English historians with reference to their treatment of other parts of the world. For example, many early 19th-century historians such as James Anthony Froude and Lord Thomas Macaulay emphasized British insularity and largely ignored the rest of the world. The "Germanist" school, tracing English institutions to Germanic roots, saw an organic connection, while the imperialist writers viewed the world in terms of British imperial interests. A number of historians of the 20th century have been willing to view British history completely within the context of Western and world history. These include George Peabody Gooch, H.A.L. Fisher, and Harold Temperley. G.H. Davis

7:35. Leśnodorski, Bogusław (Planning section, Committee of Historical Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences). PRACE NAD PIĘCIOLETNIM I PERSPEKTYWICZNYM PLANEM ROZWOJU NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH [Work on the five-year (plan) and the long-range plans of the development of historical sciences]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 549-553. Outlines the main problems on which particular stress will be laid in the preparation of a five-year plan (1961-1965) and a long-range, fifteen-year plan (1961-1975) for the development of historical research in Poland. A.F. Dygnas

7:36. Lins, Ivan. ALFONSO DE TAUNAY. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1959 (243): 148-158. Reprint of an article published in the *Jornal do Comércio* (Brazil). The author presents biographical notes and reflections on the work of Alfonso de Taunay (born in 1876) as a historian of colonial Brazil. R. C. (IHE 33795)

7:37. López de Toro, José. CONRAD HAEBLER Y PAZ Y MELIA [Conrad Haebler and Paz y Melia]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 291-310. Following a short introduction, publishes thirteen letters and three cards (1890 to 1907) written by the German Hispanist Konrad Haebler (1857-1946) to Antonio Paz y Melia (1842-1927), which are preserved in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. J. C. (IHE 32459)

7:38. Maravall, José Antonio. MENÉNDEZ PIDAL Y LA RENOVACION DE LA HISTORIOGRAFIA [Menéndez Pidal and the renewal of historiography]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* (Spain) 1959 (105): 49-97. A panegyric, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, on the work of Menéndez Pidal, regarded by the author as the renewer of recent historiography. He attempts to analyze Pidal's theory of history, which he regards above all as the history of thought and concludes that his principles are based on the idea of "latent state" (estado latente). The author then presents justification of the "discovery of Spain" by Menéndez Pidal and his connection with Castile. J. V. V. (IHE 32455)

7:39. Mérei, Gyula (Univ. of Szeged). SZEKFI GYULA TÖRTÉNETSZEMLELETÉNEK BÍRÁLATÁHOZ [Contribution to the criticism of the historical concept of Gyula Szekfi]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3): 180-256. Gyula Szekfi (1883-1955), formerly a professor of modern Hungarian history at the Péter Pázmány University of Budapest, was the most renowned Hungarian bourgeois historian of the century. His prolific and many-sided literary activity is analyzed and reevaluated on a strictly Marxist basis by one of his disciples. There are several phases to be distinguished in Szekfi's historiography: the longest period lasted from 1916 to 1933, during which he was influenced, among others, by Leopold Ranke, Wilhelm Dilthey, Ernst Troeltsch, Eduard Spranger, and Friedrich Meinecke. The year 1945 was a landmark in his scientific work, and he started gradually to renounce his old philosophical principles. Prior to and during World War II he had an Anglo-Saxon orientation, and he never became a Communist. His ideal of a postwar Hungary was embodied in the political conditions of the period 1945-1948. F. Wagner

7:40. Molnár, Erik (Director, Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences). A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNETÍRÁS FEJLŐDÉSE AZ ELMÚLT ÉVTIZEDBEN [The development of Hungarian historiography during the past decade]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3): 45-81. A lecture on the progress of Hungary's historical sciences between 1950 and 1960. The prerequisites for a systematic Marxist science could only prevail after 1948/49, when the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Party History were established, simultaneously with the reorganization of universities and archives. The author distinguishes two significant phases of progress: 1) 1951-1956, and 2) the years since the defeat of the 1956 revolution; and he enumerates the most significant achievements in the publication of source material, in rewriting the history of feudalism, the wars of independence against the Habsburgs, capitalism, the labor movement and nationalism. The "correct solution" of the Széchenyi problem is cited as a positive achievement. Hungarian Marxist historiography has successfully fought bourgeois nationalism and reevaluated history in the spirit of dialectical materialism. Remarks on the lecture were made by Győző Ember, György Székely, Miklós Horváth, Ágnes Ságvári, Ottó Szabolcs, and Dezső Nemes. F. Wagner

7:41. Nemes, Dezső (Member, Editorial Board, *Századok*). A NÉPI MAGYARORSZÁG FEJLŐDÉSE 1945-1960 [The development of People's Hungary, 1945-1960]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3): 1-44. A lecture delivered at the General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (10 April 1960). The author compares the political, socioeconomic, and cultural situation in Hungary during the prewar and the 1945-1960 periods, and gives ideological and methodological guiding principles to historians dealing with modern Hungary. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

7:42. Ochmański, Jerzy. PROBLEMATYKA BADAŃ DZIEJÓW LITWY FEUDALNEJ WE WSPÓŁCZESNEJ HISTORIOGRAFII LITEWSKIEJ (1945-1959) [Research problems of the history of feudal Lithuania in contemporary Lithuanian historiography (1945-1959)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(4): 1165-1180. Gives a short description of the institutions and periodicals dealing with historical research in the Lithuanian SSR. The author stresses that there were many more historical studies during the period 1956-1959 than during the years 1945-1955 and enumerates works on various fields of Lithuanian history to c. 1860. A.F. Dygnas

7:43. Páez, J. Roberto. EN EL PRIMER CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DE PRESCOTT [On the first centenary of Prescott's death]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia*

(Ecuador) 1959 (94): 212-213. A biographical note on the U.S. historian William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859).

R. C. (IHE 33789)

7:44. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. GEORGES BOURGIN (1879-1958). *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67 (2): 601-603. An essay enumerating the scholarly interests and published works of Georges Bourgin. A.F. Dynas

7:45. Schieder, Theodor (Univ. of Cologne). SCHILLER ALS HISTORIKER [Schiller as a historian]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190 (1): 31-54. A commentary on Friedrich von Schiller's limited effect upon historical studies and a new examination of his historical works. Schiller had a surprising knowledge of historical methodology, but he subordinated the requirements of historical study to poetry. In his *Revolt of the Dutch Republic* and *History of the Thirty Years' War*, the leading characters personify basic human qualities, but do not support any political program. The author disapproves any attempt to measure the historical value of Schiller's dramatic and poetic works, such as the Wallenstein trilogy or *Don Carlos*, because historical truth and poetic truth are mutually exclusive.

G.H. Davis

7:46. Sedgwick, Romney. THE NAMIER REVOLUTION: SIR LEWIS NAMIER (1888-1960). *History Today* 1960 10 (10): 723-724.

An appreciation of the life and work of Sir Lewis Namier, author of *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III* and *England in the Age of the American Revolution*. In his historical writing Namier's work was characterized by a much wider use of extensive and authoritative sources of information than usual for other historians covering his period, as well as by the introduction of a new manner of writing history. In contrast to the narrative style of Gibbon, Carlyle and Macaulay, Namier chose analysis, illustrated by copious quotations, on grounds that paraphrase of original documents not only allows inaccuracies but also detracts from their period flavor. In this he established a new school for historical writers.

Barbara Waldstein

7:47. Silva Castro, Raúl. LA OBRA HISTORICA DE DON JOSE IRARRAZABAL LARRAIN [The historical work of Don José Irarrazabal Larrain]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1958 25 (59): 21-31. A speech praising the contemporary Chilean historian José Irarrazabal Larrain and his work, devoted to General San Martín and the history of independent Chile. E. Rz. (IHE 33785)

7:48. Stephenson, Wendell Holmes. CHARLES W. RAMSDALL: HISTORIAN OF THE CONFEDERACY. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26 (4): 501-525. An appraisal of the life and work of Charles W. Ramsdell, the Texan historian, a "conservative progressive," the "dean" of southern history, best known for his work on the Confederacy. One of his most worthwhile achievements was the collection of printed, manuscript and microfilm records at the University of Texas which are invaluable for the investigation of 19th-century southern history. Although his own comprehensive history of the Confederacy was never, in fact, completed, he bequeathed many challenging ideas and interpretations in his preliminary drafts as well as in his published work. Barbara Waldstein

7:49. Unsigned. SANTIAGO KEY-AYALA. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Venezuela) 1959 (4/5): 17-18. A necrological note on the Venezuelan historian Santiago Key-Ayala (1874-1959) with a list of his works and various collaborations (1914-1958), some dealing with the colonial period of Spanish American history. R. C. (IHE 33786)

7:50. --. AT THE START: ARTICLES WRITTEN FOR THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY. *Technology and Culture* 1960 1 (1). Kranzberg, Melvin (Case Institute of Technology), AT THE START, pp. 1-10. Burlingame, Roger, THE HARDWARE OF CULTURE, pp. 11-19. Jones, Howard Mumford (Harvard Univ.), IDEAS, HISTORY, TECHNOLOGY, pp. 20-27. Drucker, Peter (New York Univ.), WORK AND TOOLS, pp. 28-37. Kranzberg, editor of the journal of the new society, defines the interest of the society as the history of technological devices and processes, and the relations of technology with science, politics, social change, economics, and the arts and humanities. He finds it curious that one of the most technologically-minded nations in history has waited so long to witness the inauguration of such a society and journal. Burlingame emphasizes

the progress made in a few generations. He cites outstanding books that have appeared in recent years and offers a selective bibliography. Jones, like Kranzberg, notes prior neglect of the field and ascribes this to the unique combination of scholarship and technology demanded by the subject. He asks the historian of technology to communicate the fruit of his contemplation and research. Drucker emphasizes the desirability of an examination of the concept of technology. He argues that technology can best be understood by the scholar focusing his attention on the "specifically human activity" of work rather than on things.

Journal (T. P. Hughes)

7:51. --. HUNDERT JAHRE HISTORISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 1859-1959. BEITRÄGE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER HISTORIOGRAPHIE IN DEN DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN LÄNDERN [One hundred years of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, 1859-1959. Contributions to the history of historiography in the German-speaking countries]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 189. Schieder, Theodor. DIE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT IM SPIEGEL DER HISTORISCHEN ZEITSCHRIFT [German historical science as reflected in the *Historische Zeitschrift*], pp. 1-104. Shows the degree to which the *Historische Zeitschrift* contributed to the major schools of German historical thought. Founded in 1859 by Heinrich von Sybel as a medium for the professional historian, it had an approach along the lines of the nationalistic, liberal school of historians. With the exception of the Catholic school of German historians, of Jacob Burckhardt, Max Weber, and the literary "non-professional" historians, most of the major German scholars published important essays in this journal. With certain notable exceptions, it also carried articles expressing the major scholarly controversies of German historiography. Its editors have included Heinrich von Sybel, Max Lehmann, Friedrich Meinecke, Walter Frank, Ludwig Dehio, Theodor Schieder and Walter Kienast. From the beginning, it has been universal in subject matter but not in the geographical coverage; it has carried works from the major historical movements, but has not reflected a cross-section of German historical thought. During the Hitler era it was strongly influenced by Nazi party pressure, but never completely expressed the Nazi view. Attached to the article are thirty-two pages of documents, including correspondence of Sybel, Lehmann, Meinecke, Karl Lamprecht, and R.A. Oldenbourg, the publisher of the *Historische Zeitschrift*. Most of this correspondence concerns Lamprecht's attempt to gain control of the periodical. Schieder, Theodor. VORBEMERKUNG ZU DEN BEITRÄGEN SYBEL UND ONCKEN [Preliminary observation concerning the articles by Sybel and Oncken], pp. 105-107. Sybel, Heinrich von. CARL LUDWIG VON HINCKELDEY 1852 BIS 1856 [Carl Ludwig von Hinckeldey, 1852 to 1856], pp. 108-123 and Oncken, Hermann. WANDLUNGEN DES GESCHICHTSBILDES IN REVOLUTIONÄREN EPOCHEN [Transformation of the historical concept in revolutionary epochs], pp. 124-138. A section in the special centennial edition. These two articles had been accepted previously for publication by the *Historische Zeitschrift*, but they were suppressed by state authorities for political reasons. The article by Heinrich von Sybel, the founder of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, was first delivered as a lecture in 1890. It deals with the political position of the Berlin Police President Carl Ludwig von Hinckeldey (1805-1856) during the last four years of his life. Oncken's article was delivered as a lecture in December 1934 and January 1935. It is "a courageous attempt to oppose the use of history to produce national intoxication by National Socialism." Because of this article, Oncken was suspended from the University of Berlin. When Friedrich Meinecke, editor of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, could not get it published in his own journal, he resigned the editorship. Heimpel, Hermann (Univ. of Göttingen). ÜBER ORGANISATIONSFORMEN HISTORISCHER FORSCHUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND [Concerning the forms of organization of historical research in Germany], pp. 139-222. A survey of the history, present condition and future prospects of the major forms of organization of historical research in Germany. The author traces the rise of the university seminar and the historical institutes of the various universities; discusses the research programs of academies, archives and libraries; examines the official state organizations working in historical research, especially the 19th-century publications of the Prussian State Archives, the Historical Commission in Munich and the *Regesta Boica*. After World War I, the activity of the state was vastly increased because of the war-guilt question. Included is a discussion of Paul Kehr's plans in 1913 to broaden the seminar into an institute that had research aims beyond pedagogical needs. A section is devoted to provincial and local historical associations, commissions and institutes.

The modern historical institute is a necessary form of organization to guide research in order that an over-all view can be retained without losing mastery of detail, and so that universal history and national history can be synthesized. Engel, Josef (Regensburg). *DIE DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄTEN UND DIE GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT* [German universities and historical science], pp. 223-378. The chief article of the centennial edition examines the role of the universities of Germany in the development of the historical sciences. The author discusses the relationship of the historical point of view to the concept of humanism and traces some of the elements of the historical approach to the medieval university system. Only a rudimentary idea of historical development emerged within several subject fields in the medieval universities. The Protestant university curriculum, as reorganized by Melancthon, did not create history as an academic subject, but it did prepare the way for the emergence of the historical disciplines. The science of textual criticism had developed in the faculties of jurisprudence. Church history was the first of the professorial chairs of history in German universities. In the 18th century the state took over the burden of supporting the universities and strengthened the philosophical faculties in order to improve the training of statesmen. This gave much stimulus to political history. As the historical sciences became more significant, the process of specialization grew. Different fields of interest developed, but the German universities avoided much of the chaos of over-extension of history into other special disciplines. Lhotsky, Alphons (Univ. of Vienna). *GESCHICHTSFORSCHUNG UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG IN ÖSTERREICH* [Historical research and historiography in Austria], pp. 379-448. Outlines the history of professional historical research and writing in the German-language provinces of Austria. The study of history in Austria is as old and strong as in any other German-speaking area, but not until

1848 were historical studies in the universities and elsewhere supported by the government. The author traces the development of the professorial chairs of history in the universities, the growth of the historical seminars in the Universities of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck and of the Historical Institute of Vienna, and the development of archives, libraries and provincial historical societies, and discusses the major schools of historiography and the main accomplishments of Austrian historical science. Never noted for historical philosophy or universal history, Austrian historians have distinguished themselves in methodology, numismatics, and monographic studies. Until the reforms of Minister of Education Count Leo Thun-Hohenstein in 1859, Austrian scholarship was largely isolated from contact with foreign scholarship and, though retarded, developed its own tradition. Fueter, Eduard K. (Zürich). *GESCHICHTE DER GESAMTSCHWEIZERISCHEN HISTORISCHEN ORGANISATION* [History of historical organization in the Swiss Federation], pp. 449-505. This historical sketch of the organization of historical studies in Switzerland includes a review of early monastic annalists, universities, and societies devoted to historical study. The author discusses, for the period since the founding of the Allgemeine geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft der Schweiz in 1841, Swiss regional historical societies, societies for special historical subjects, cantonal schools, museums, and libraries, as well as national and international historical organizations. A separate section analyzes the spirit and quality of historical organization in general. Näf, Werner (formerly Basel Univ.). *SCHWEIZERISCHE AUSBLICKE AUF DIE ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE* [Swiss views on general history], pp. 506-518. Gives the text of a memorial lecture delivered during the hundredth anniversary of the Allgemeine geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft der Schweiz in 1941. Näf expresses the necessity to view Swiss history in terms of general European history. G.H. Davis

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 7:146, 256

7:52. Adamus, Jan. *NOWE DROGI HISTORII SPOLECZNEJ* [New roads of social history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 699-711. An essay occasioned by Otto Brunner's work *Neue Wege der Sozialgeschichte* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1956). Adamus first analyzes the problem of the "petrification" of certain concepts in historical writings and in scholarship in general. He sees the cause of this "petrification" in the relation of learning to ideology, which is formed under the impact of the learning at a given time. Learning then develops further, and discord thus arises between it and ideology, bringing in its train the tendency toward "petrification" of learning. The author illustrates his thesis by showing the attitude of various Polish historians toward the concept of monarchism. He then summarizes Brunner's attitude toward historicism, discussing the relationship between the new developments and the continuity of national tradition. In the last part the author devotes attention to the concept of social history, stressing the discord (or lack of it) between society and the state. This varies from nation to nation and is conditioned by the system of government, but with a definition of "society" that is comprehensive enough; the principle of discord can even be found to a certain degree in English society. A.F. Dygnas

7:53. Angermeier, Heinz (Munich). *HISTORISCHES DENKEN IN DER GESCHICHTSPHILOSOPHIE UND IN DER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT* [Historical thought in the philosophy of history and in historical science]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(3): 497-516. This article on the basis of the historical method in historical philosophy and history deals with philosophical problems of personal identification with the past, the relation of historical principles to human existence, the limitations of the concept of development or evolution, and the necessity to overcome these limitations. G.H. Davis

7:54. Bobińska, Celina. *O LENINOWSKIEJ HISTORIOZOFII I PEWNYCH RODZIMYCH POTRZEBACH* [On Lenin's theory of history and certain of our own needs]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 611-633. A discussion of the

Marxist principle of regularity in the historical process. The author complains that scholars too often take the concept of historical laws "outside the texture of history itself," whereas Lenin, who saw regularity as a general principle, admitted that the factors of time and place could cause the delay of, or provide an alternative to, the course of historical development. In short, Lenin was a master of generalization, but an enemy of generalities. A.F. Dygnas

7:55. Daniels, Robert Vincent (Univ. of Vermont). *FATE AND WILL IN THE MARXIAN PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY*. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 538-552. What is usually understood, by proponents and critics alike, as orthodox Marxian economic determinism has been officially repudiated in Soviet Russia since 1929, when the continuity of a voluntarist historical theory with Marxian ideas was deliberately stressed by Stalin. This was possible because Marxism "is shot through with dualism." Marxian determinism had, previous to the Stalin era, been qualified in three basic ways: 1) by Lenin's assertion that consciousness and willful action could decisively alter social circumstances; 2) by Engels' analysis of the operation of individual wills and the essentially "statistical nature of the laws of social causation"; 3) by Engels' underscoring of the notion that the revolution is a "leap to freedom." W.H. Coates

7:56. Grzybowski, Konstanty. *Z ROZWAŻAŃ NAD HISTORIA* [Reflections on history]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1960 4(4): 47-62. Personal digressions on the nature of history. Quoting recent literature (mostly French), the author considers such problems as that of the decisive factor of history -- the individual, Providence, or organized groups. The author devotes attention to "group fetishism" and to "schematism" and criticizes existentialism. A.F. Dygnas

7:57. Serejski, Marian Henryk. *POJĘCIE HISTORII UNIWERSALNEJ DAWNIEJ I DZIŚ* [The idea of universal history in the past and now]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4):

841-851. A review of the idea of universal history from Polybius and Christian universalism. A true universal history, embracing all times and all nations, was first proposed in the Enlightenment, but the universalism of the historians of that age and the 19th century was in practice handicapped by Eurocentric attitudes. Only in the 20th century, starting with Henri Berr, was a real universalism conceived, and in place of the former political or religious concepts, culture is becoming the unifying factor. This new universalism, to which, among others, Henri Pirenne contributed, has found its most recent embodiment in the "Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind," sponsored by UNESCO, and in the works of Soviet historians on *Vsemirnaya Istoriia* [World history]. A.F. Dygnas

7:58. Stern, Alfred (Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles). *THE IRREVERSIBILITY OF HISTORY*. *Diogenes* 1960 (29): 1-15. Considers the irreversibility of time in relation to the philosophy of history. The absence of a philosophy of history among the Greeks is attributed partly to their idea of the eternal cycle, but also to their concept of matter as uncreated, without beginning or end, of a universe without progress and thus time free from any direction. Although the idea of the cycle can be found among modern philosophers (Vico, Croce, Spengler and Toynbee), philosophy entered a new phase with the birth of Christ, which established time in a one-way direction. Carnot-Clausius' second principle of thermodynamics determined the irreversibility of time for modern thinkers, and this was followed by Wilhelm Ostwald's establishment of this second principle as the source of all historical values. A characteristic feature of our time is the growth of its historical sense -- probably because we have lived through more history than any other epoch in the evolution of mankind -- which in turn explains the reawakening of the interest in the philosophy of history. The author maintains that the sufferings imposed upon individuals by "historical" events have been, in all epochs, the main motives for the development of a philosophy of history. Thus St. Augustine's *City of God* -- the first fully conscious attempt to create such a philosophy -- was motivated by the conquest of Rome by the Visigoths; Machiavelli's philosophy was profoundly influenced by the invasions in Italy; Hegel's work on a philosophy of history was conceived under the influence of the Battle of Jena, and Spengler and Toynbee both produced interpretations of history under the impact of the First and Second World Wars. Barbara Waldstein

7:59. Wells, G.A. (Univ. of London). *HERDER'S TWO PHILOSOPHIES OF HISTORY*. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 527-537. Both Stadelmann and Meinecke err in rating Herder's youthful *Auch eine Philosophie der Geschichte* above his *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit*. The later work exhibits on a more mature level the insights into the processes of history which these critics attribute to the earlier work. W.H. Coates

7:60. Williams, Gwyn A. (University College of Wales, Aberystwyth). *THE CONCEPT OF 'EGEMONIA' IN THE THOUGHT OF ANTONIO GRAMSCI: SOME NOTES ON INTERPRETATION*. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 586-599. The originality of Gramsci's "liberal Communism" stems from his novel conception of the role of the intellect and the intellectuals in the dialectical processes of historical materialism. His central concept of hegemony in which he "boldly annexed for Marxism Croce's own concept of 'ethico-political' history," is so developed "that it becomes difficult to see it . . . as anything other than the decisive force." His thinking is paralleled by modern British writers concerned with the "Establishment." W.H. Coates

7:61. Woodward, C. Vann (John Hopkins Univ.). *THE AGE OF REINTERPRETATION*. *American Historical Review* 1960 66(1): 1-19. "The present essay concerns itself almost exclusively with reinterpretations that are inspired by historical events and have little to do with new theories, new methods, or new disciplines . . . The suggested opportunities for reinterpretation are, in fact, related to historical events so recent that nearly all of them have occurred since the summer of 1945 . . . My thesis is that these developments will and should raise new questions about the past and affect our reading of large areas of history, and my belief is that future revisions may be extensive enough to justify calling the coming era in historiography an age of reinterpretation. . . . Three fields of historical reinterpretation have been suggested: the first occasioned by the end of the age of free and effective security in America, the second by the end of an age of mass warfare, and the third by the end of the age of European hegemony." M. Berman

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 7:40, 51, 187, 204, 208, 209, 227, 246, 255, 271, 289, 399, 454, 627, 651

7:62. Aragó, Antonio Ma[r]ía, and Vicente Salavert. *DATOS ACERCA DE INVESTIGADORES NACIONALES Y EXTRANJEROS EN EL ARCHIVO DE LA CORONA DE ARAGON (1849-1911)* [Data on Spanish and foreign researchers in the Royal Archives of Aragon (1849-1911)]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 69-102. Historical notes on these archives and their officials, particularly the directors (the Bofarull family), and on Spanish and foreign researchers (grouped by country) who worked at the archives, with reference to the work they were engaged in and to their publications. Based on documents and unpublished correspondence in the archives. J. C. (IHE 32353)

7:63. Bissel, Claude. *AMERICAN STUDIES IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES*. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(3): 384-387. A plea for a wider basis of American studies in Canadian universities and Canadian studies in American universities, along the lines adopted by the Canadian Studies Program at the University of Rochester and the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton University. Apart from purely academic values, the author believes that the universities have a special task in helping to solve the problem of national literacy within the field of adult education, so that the peoples of both nations are better informed of the real life of their neighbors. Barbara Waldstein

7:64. Boguslavskii, G.A. *IZ ISTORII ARKHIVA ORUZHEINOI PALATY* [From the history of the armory archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 215-223. This collection of documents from the 17th and 18th centuries is of great scholarly importance. The author describes the early stages in the development of the archives. In 1921 the documents from the Kremlin were transferred to the archives of the Ministry of Justice in Moscow and filed in the department which today houses the Central State Archives for Old Documents. For the first time, researchers have been given access to all documents filed in these archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:65. Caruana [Gómez de Barrera], Jaime. *BREVE RESEÑA HISTORICA DE LOS CENTROS TUROLEENSES DEPENDIENTES DEL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE ARCHIVEROS, BIBLIOTECARIOS Y ARQUEOLOGOS* [Brief historical note on the Teruel centers subordinate to the Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 269-271. Short note on the vicissitudes suffered by these centers during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) and the present state of their plant. J. C. (IHE 32361)

7:66. Colli, Sandro de'. *L'ARCHIVIO BANDINI PICCOLOMINI NALDI NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI SIENA*

[The Bandini-Piccolomini-Naldi Archive in the state archives of Siena]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1959 19(3): 333-336.

The Siena state archives recently obtained and catalogued the papers of the Bandini-Piccolomini-Naldi family, 1295 to the present century. One branch of the family was that of Pope Pius II. The papers include 1) documents on the family patrimony; 2) administrative records; 3) notes on relations with other families; 4) documents relating to Siena; 5) miscellaneous papers and fragments, and an appendix of parchments. S.E. Humphreys

7:67. Del Val, Félix. ARCHIVO DE LA DIRECCION GENERAL DEL TESORO, DEUDA Y CLASES PASIVAS [Archives of the General Direction of the Treasury, Debts and Passive Classes]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 129-136. A note on the establishment of these archives (1893), their contents and the difficulties in preserving the administrative documents. J.C. (IHE 32357)

7:68. Del Val, María Asunción. EL ARCHIVO Y BIBLIOTECA DE LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE PLAZAS Y PROVINCIAS AFRICANAS. POSIBLE BASE PARA UN CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION DE AFRICA [The archives and library of the Department for African Provinces. Possible base for a center of documentation of Africa]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 123-128. A note on the foundation (1943) and contents of the library and archives. J.C. (IHE 34037)

7:69. Del Valle, Francisco. ARCHIVO DE LA DELEGACION DE HACIENDA, BIBLIOTECA Y ARCHIVO HISTORICO PROVINCIAL DE PALENCIA [Archives of the Delegation of Finance, Library and Historical Archives of the Province of Palencia]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 137-143. A historical note on the Palencia Archivo de Hacienda, Biblioteca Pública and Archivo Histórico Provincial. The author deals briefly with the establishment, holdings and their origin, and custodians of these archives. J.C. (IHE 32358)

7:70. Díez Valderrama, Ma[r]ía África. LA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA DE CEUTA [The Public Library of Ceuta]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 411-412. Note on the organization of this library (1941-1957). J.C. (IHE 34038)

7:71. Duque Gómez, Luis. INFORME DE LA SECRETARIA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL PERIODO ACADEMICO 1958-1959 [Report of the secretariat for the academic period 1958-1959]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(540-542): 478-489. Describes the activities of the Academia Colombiana de Historia, including the publication program, meetings, and support received from the national government. D. Bushnell

7:72. Estéiro Stevens, Teresa. EL ARCHIVO DE LA CONTADURIA MAYOR [The Archives of the Main Accounting Office]. *Revista Chilena de Historia del Derecho* 1959 (1): 36-50. Information on the contents of the Archivo de la Contaduría Mayor, which are not catalogued and are kept in the Archivo Nacional de Chile. They consist of about 8,000 volumes covering the years 1579 to 1896, and refer to a variety of subjects which the author classifies as follows: 1) financial institutions; 2) institutions of communal administration and justice; 3) public services; 4) the armed forces; 5) the Church; 6) mining; 7) public works; 8) royal decrees, and 9) miscellaneous (administrative transactions, correspondence, communications and ministries). E. Rz. (IHE 33766)

7:73. García López, Santiago. FUNDACION E HISTORIA DE LA BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA DE VALLADOLID [Foundation and history of the University Library of Valladolid]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 535-538. Notes on the history of the library from the 15th century on, with brief reference to the rare manuscripts and incunabula of the old library of the Colegio Mayor de Santa Cruz, which is now part of the University Library. J.C. (IHE 32377)

7:74. García-Noblejas y García-Noblejas, José Antonio. LOS ARCHIVOS DE PROTOCOLOS [The archives of protocols]. *Boletín Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1957 6(43): 4-9. A lecture dealing, inter alia, with the

historical evolution of the archives, and with new legal regulations. F. S. (IHE 32348)

7:75. Grebennikov, M.V., I.V. Kuteinikov, and others. O RABOTE MESTNYKH PARTIYNKH ARKHIVOV V 1958 G [On the work of the local Party archives in 1958]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5): 197-202. The scope of the local Party archives in the Soviet Union which are engaged in publishing activity has been enlarged, and the themes dealt with are more varied, but the general level of the organizational work and the professional qualifications of the staff must be raised further. Erna Wollert (t)

7:76. Guastavino Gallent, Guillermo. BIBLIOTECAS ESPAÑOLAS EN EL MUNDO ARABE [Spanish libraries in the Arab world]. *Boletín Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1959 (52): 10-12. Considerations on the objectives of the Spanish libraries in the Arab world. The author discusses the holdings and the scope of the mission of these libraries. F. S. (IHE 34036)

7:77. Guastavino Gallent, Guillermo. LA ACCION ESPAÑOLA EN LOS ARCHIVOS Y BIBLIOTECAS DE LA ZONA NORTE DE MARRUECOS [Spanish activity in the archives and libraries of the northern zone of Morocco]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 145-212. Notes on these archives and libraries from 1939, when they were administered by the Cuerpo Facultativo. The author describes their work of preservation and improvement of services, and the importance and content of the holdings. J.C. (IHE 34034)

7:78. Johnson, Harvey L. (Univ. of Indiana). A BACKWARD GLANCE AT PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1(4): 477-488. A survey of Portuguese and Brazilian studies in the United States, beginning with the first instruction in college in courses given by Fr. Peter Babad, a French priest, in 1816. The author comments on the development of such studies at Harvard and the research in Portuguese literature initiated at the end of the 19th century, lists topics of research, and mentions periodicals of value to scholars in this field. He also refers to the Portuguese collection of the Library of Congress and the William B. Greenlee Collection of the Newberry Library in Chicago as being of special interest. Despite governmental, institutional and individual support for certain specific courses of Portuguese and Brazilian studies, there is not the interest there should be in the United States, considering the importance of Brazil as a potential world power, and the author urges academic authorities to provide better facilities and encourage the study of the Portuguese language and culture. Barbara Waldstein

7:79. Kuntikov, I.N. ARKHIWNOE DELO V MONGOL'SKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKE [Archives in the Mongolian People's Republic]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5): 186-192. A centralized archival system has now taken shape in the Mongolian People's Republic, and it is equipped with all the necessary aids for research work on archival documents. The construction of a new building to house the archives has enabled material formerly scattered in various institutions to be concentrated in one center. Erna Wollert (t)

7:80. Lasso de la Vega, Javier. LAS BIBLIOTECAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE MADRID. 1940-1958 [The libraries of the University of Madrid. 1940-1958]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 451-463. Notes on the plant, organization, operation and holdings of the various libraries of the faculties of the University of Madrid. J.C. (IHE 32371)

7:81. Magdaleno, Ricardo. EL ARCHIVO DE SIMANCAS EN LOS CIENTOS PRIMEROS AÑOS DEL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE ARCHIVEROS, BIBLIOTECARIOS Y ARQUEOLOGOS [The Archivo de Simancas in the first hundred years of the Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 213-238. Note on the officials who have served in the archives during these years and on their work in preserving the building and its holdings and completing a catalogue of the latter. J.C. (IHE 32360)

7:82. Manteuffel, Tadeusz (Director, Historical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences). *INSTYTUT HISTORII PAN* [The Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences]. *Nauka Polska* 1960 8(4): 175-182. A detailed article on the Institute, sketching its organization, staffing and scope, enumerating the major projects carried out within it, and giving statistical data on the historical works published by it during the eight years of its existence. A. F. Dygnas

7:83. Mateu Ibars, Josefina. *APORTACION BIBLIOGRAFICA PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LAS BIBLIOTECAS UNIVERSITARIAS ESPAÑOLAS* [Bibliographical contribution to the study of Spanish university libraries]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 319-388. A complete bibliography, grouped by university districts, of the history of university libraries, and of catalogues, publications and monographs relating to them.

J. C. (IHE 32364)

7:84. Maziulis, Amtanas. *LITHUANIAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL STUDIES*. *Lituanus* 1958 4(3): 76-79. A survey of ethnographical museums and societies existing over the period from the reconstruction of the Lithuanian state in the years 1918-23 to the Soviet occupation in 1944. Bibliography.

Barbara Waldstein

7:85. Moll, Jaime. *EL TESORO DOCUMENTAL, BIBLIOGRAFICO Y ARQUEOLOGICO DE ESPAÑA* [Spain's documentary, bibliographical and archaeological wealth]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1959 44(161): 111-113. Note on the exhibition commemorating the centenary of the creation of the Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos.

C. B. (IHE 32329)

7:86. Morterero y Simón, Conrado. *ARCHIVO DEL REAL PALACIO DE MADRID* [The Archives of the Royal Palace of Madrid]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1959 7(33): 257-272, and (35): 441-448. Concluded from a previous article [See abstract 5:2636]. The author presents a list of the holdings of various sections of these archives as well as notes on the preservation and cataloguing of the documents.

J. C. (IHE 32356)

7:87. Nieto, Gratiano. *EL I CENTENARIO DEL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE ARCHIVEROS, BIBLIOTECARIOS Y ARQUEOLOGOS* [The first centenary of the Facultative Body of Archivists, Librarians and Archaeologists]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 5-10. An account of the Cuerpo Facultativo's exemplary work in the preservation of the papers in its custody. J. C. (IHE 32343)

7:88. Paraskiv, Ion. *ARKHIVNOE DELO V RUMYNSKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKE* [Archives in the Rumanian People's Republic]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 184-196. Considers the following fundamental questions: 1) the history of archives in the territory of the present Rumanian People's Republic up to the "organic statute," the first constitution of the Rumanian principalities (1831-32); 2) the history of archives from 1832 to the present, and 3) the present development of modern Rumanian archives. The first state archives established as institutions were founded in 1832 in Bucharest and Iași and were controlled by the ministries for Education and Religious Denominations after the union of the principalities. In 1957 the National Assembly decreed the establishment of state archival holdings, taking the USSR as a model. One of the recent measures for perfecting the archival system calls for the founding of an intermediate archival school for the training of qualified archivists. Erna Wollert (t)

7:89. Plessi, Giuseppe (Archivist, Tribunals of Romagna). *IL PROBLEMA DEGLI ARCHIVI GIUDIZIALI* [The problem of judicial archives]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1959 19(3): 322-330. Discusses the value of judicial records to the student of the Risorgimento and of the period after the Italian unification, particularly as these records reflect economic situations. Provision should be made that all judicial records beyond the 30-year span of the statutes of limitations be placed into the hands of archivists for reorganization and disposition. The author illustrates the problems involved, particularly on judicial records at Ravenna, where a total of 1,326 "archival elements" (volumes and envelopes) exist for the period 1803-1860, covering Napoleonic, pontifical and provisional (following union with Piedmont) governments. S. E. Humphreys

7:90. Revest Corzo, Luis. *DE ALGUNOS LIBROS CONSERVADOS EN LA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA DE CASTELLÓN* [On some of the books kept in the Public Library of Castellón]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 407-410. Notes on some of the books of outstanding bibliographical worth in this Spanish library, acquired as a result of the ecclesiastical disentailment in 1835. J. C. (IHE 32366)

7:91. Ruiz Cabriada, Agustín. *ISMAEL GARCIA RAMILA*. *Boletín Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1959 (50): 27-31. Biobibliographical note on Ismael García Rámila (born in 1889), a Burgos archivist.

F. S. (IHE 32447)

7:92. Sarrablo Aguares, Eugenio. *LOS ARCHIVEROS ESPAÑOLES HASTA MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO XIX* [Spanish archivists up to the middle of the 19th century]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 19-37. A note on archives and their officials, especially those of Aragón (12th-19th century), with data on some 19th-century archivists in Madrid. An appendix publishes three 18th-century documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional. J. C. (IHE 32346)

7:93. Sylvester, E. W. (Rear Admiral). *THE MARINERS MUSEUM*. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85 (10): 81-94. Describes the work of the Mariners Museum in Newport News, Virginia, which was founded in 1930 with the object of acquiring models, books, documents, plans, photographs, prints and paintings to record the significant developments in ship design, construction and operation from the earliest days of American marine history to the present. Illustrated. Barbara Waldstein

7:94. Ts'eng Sang, P'ei Tung. *UCHASTIE ARKHIVOV V SOTSIALISTICHESKOM STROITEL'STVE NARODNOGO KITAIA* [The part played by archives in the socialist construction program in the People's Republic of China]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5): 179-185. At the All-Chinese conference on archival questions held in April 1958 it was decided that work in connection with archives should be carried out on a large scale, the emphasis being placed upon the use of archival material in dealing with economic, political and ideological problems. Erna Wollert (t)

7:95. Udina Martorell, Federico. *EL ARCHIVO DEL REAL PATRIMONIO DE CATALUÑA: SUS VICISITUDES E INCORPORACIONES AL DE LA CORONA DE ARAGON* [The Archives of the Royal Patrimony of Catalonia; their vicissitudes and incorporation into the Archives of the Kingdom of Aragón]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65 (Número extraordinario): 49-68. Historical note on these archives, which were created in 1819 by the merger of the Archivo del Maestro Racional and the Archivo de la Bailía (dating back to 1286) and were in 1936 incorporated into the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón. J. C. (IHE 32354)

7:96. U Pao-Kang. *ISTORIKO-ARKHIVNYI FAKUL'TET NARODNOGO UNIVERSITETA KITAIA* [The Historical and Archival Faculty at the People's University of China]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6): 108-112. A survey of the development of the above faculty, which was founded in September 1955 for the purpose of training specialists in history in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism for work in various archives throughout the country. Erna Wollert (t)

7:97. Unsigned. *ARCHIVI PRIVATI DICHIARATI DI IMPORTANTE INTERESSE* [Private archives declared of important interest]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1959 19(3): 348-355. A list of 206 private archives in fifty-one provinces of Italy which have been officially declared to be of important interest since a law providing for such designation took effect in 1939. S. E. Humphreys

7:98. Unsigned. *NEKOTORYE ITOGI I ZADACHI PUBLIKATSII DOKUMENTOV PO ISTORII SOVetskogo OBShchestva (OT XX DO XXI S'EZDA KPSS)* [Some results of, and future tasks in, the publication of documents on the history of Soviet society (from the 20th to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1): 3-10. Since the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party several real improvements in the above field have been observed. The activity of the various institutions

for human sciences has increased significantly, particularly that of the archives, which have published an extensive series of documents. Certain historical fields are, however, still not sufficiently covered, for example, the history of the kolkhoz movement, of the working classes of the USSR, and of the economic and cultural activities of the Party. The author also mentions some of the technical and methodological defects in Soviet archaeography. Erna Wollert (t)

7:99. Wade, Mason (Univ. of Rochester). THE PLACE OF CANADIAN STUDIES IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. Queen's Quarterly 1959 66(3): 377-383. Emphasizes the need for the Canadian Studies Program at the University of Rochester which provides for the study of history, geography, economics and government and plans for the future development of sociological and cultural features. Such an academic program is urgently needed if Americans are to understand the subtle differences of temperament and tradition which sometimes imperil the peaceful course of Canadian-American relations. Barbara Waldstein

7:100. Wąsowicz, Michał (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych [Central Archives of Old Records], Warsaw). MATERIAŁY DO DZIEJÓW POLSKI W CENTRALNYCH HISTORYCZNYCH ARCHIWACH PAŃSTWOWYCH WE LWOWIE I KIJOWIE [Sources pertaining to Polish history in the central state historical archives in Lvov and Kiev]. Archeion 1960 33: 99-126. In addition to visiting the central state historical archives of Lvov and Kiev, the author also paid visits to several other collections in Lvov, among them the manuscript collection of the university. He lists several series of volumes or fascicles of records pertaining to Polish history. The archives of Lvov are undergoing a reorganization, as a result of which many existing indexes, accession registers and even printed catalogues are losing their value for researchers. The material listed (with an indication of content) consists mainly of records of the authorities of postpartition Galicia, in which category the changes have been greatest. The author gives only a short indication of the content of various groups of records in the archives of Kiev, starting with several family collections. A.F. Dygnas

7:101. Wiley, Bell I. (Chairman, Committee on Historical Activities). REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. Civil War History 1959 5(4): 374-381. A detailed report of the recommendations of the Committee on Historical Activities set up by the Civil War Centennial Commission to promote a better understanding of the Civil War as a broad and complex phenomenon extending far beyond political and military activities, affecting social, cultural and economic issues and exerting a profound influence up to the present. The Commission was urged to promote the preparation and publication of a comprehensive syllabus or guide to Civil War history and to publish a series of pamphlets to aid students of history, as well as bibliographical pamphlets, and manuals on Civil War exhibits, sites, uniforms and materials. The Committee further recommended the setting up of Centennial fellowships for students, and the provision of grants-in-aid for research, writing and publication of Civil War studies. Finally it recommended the holding of conferences on the Civil War throughout the United States; the rousing of interest among people, and the encouragement of and assistance to scholarly agencies (libraries, museums, etc.) whose activities relate to the Civil War. Barbara Waldstein

7:102. Żarnowski, Janusz. BADANIA NAD HISTORIĄ NAJNOWSZĄ [Studies on recent history]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(3): 836-850. Enumerates various Polish institutions in which research is being done on the history of the period from 1914 on and lists publications on this subject already printed or in progress. A.F. Dygnas

7:103. Ziuzenkov, I.P., N.I. Rodionov, and others. ISPOL'ZOVANIE DOKUMENTOV GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ARKHIVNOGO FONDA SSSR [The use of documents held by the state archives]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (6): 135-152. Publishes reports on the use of documents for scholarly purposes, particularly economic ones, which show the range and the concrete results of the work undertaken, as well as the constant efforts to find new forms for making use of documents. Erna Wollert (t)

7:104. Żurawicka, Jadwiga. BADANIA NAD EMIGRACJĄ POLSKĄ [Studies on Polish emigration]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(3): 859-861. Report from the inaugural meeting of

the Commission for the Study of the Polish Emigration, held on 21 March 1960. The Commission will co-ordinate research work of various bodies and institutions, plan these studies, and register existing source material as well as studies already completed. A.F. Dygnas

MEETINGS

7:105. A. G. KONGRES MIĘDZYNARODOWY NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH W SZTOKHOLMIE 21-28 VIII 1960 [The International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm 21-28 August 1960]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(4): 1188-1194. Enumerates the papers read and contributions to the discussion at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, as well as a number of earlier meetings of various international committees (e.g. the International Committee on Slavonic Studies). More detailed attention is devoted to Slavonic studies and the participation of Polish scholars at the congress. A.F. Dygnas

7:106. A. P. IL CONGRESSO SU "LA RESISTENZA E LE NUOVE GENERAZIONI" ORGANIZZATO DALLA F. I. R. [The congress on "The resistance and the young generation" organized by the Fédération Internationale des Résistants]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1960 (58): 80-85. An international convention was held from 20 to 23 November 1959 in Florence to discuss the teaching of recent history (especially that of the resistance) to young people. The gradual apology for Fascism and Nazism was a target. Fifteen countries (including six from the Soviet bloc) sent representatives. K. Pratt

7:107. A. P. IL CONVEGNO DI FIRENZE SULLA RESISTENZA E LA SCUOLA [The meeting in Florence on "The resistance and the school"]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1959 (55): 82-87. On 11 and 12 April 1959 three papers were presented at a meeting held under the auspices of the Tuscan Historical Institute of the Resistance. The first of the papers urged the teaching of the history of World War II and the resistance in Italian schools. The second and the third discussed, in a broader fashion, the philosophical and technical problems involved in the teaching of modern history in the Italian schools. K. Pratt

7:108. Armas Medina, Fernando de. EL XXXIII CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE AMERICANISTAS [The thirty-third Congress of Americanists]. Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1958 16(84/85): 207-213. Information about the congress held in San José de Costa Rica, 20-27 July 1958. A list is given of the papers presented by the Escuela de Estudios Hispano-americanos, Seville, and the Delegación Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. E. Rz. (IHE 33761)

7:109. Barnes, James A. (Temple Univ.). THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 47(2): 278-302. Brief summaries of discussions and papers read at the meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, 28-30 April 1960. [See HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS 1960 6(2/3): 175-176 for the complete program]. D.R. Millar

7:110. Belov, G.A. PIATAIA MEZHDUNARODNAIA KONFERENTSIYA "KRUGLOGO STOLA" ARKHIVOV [The fifth International Round Table Conference of Archives]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (6): 127-135. A survey of the "Round Table Conference," active since 1954. The fifth conference was held in June 1959 in Lisbon and dealt with problems concerned with the main theme of the congress: "Archives in the service of historical research." Erna Wollert (t)

7:111. Benito Ruano, Eloy. ASOCIACION ESPAÑOLA DE CIENCIAS HISTÓRICAS [Spanish Association of Historical Science]. Hispania (Spain) 1959 19(75): 306-309. An account of the meeting of the association held in April 1959 and of the plan for Spanish participation in the Stockholm historical congress in August 1960. C. F. (IHE 32313)

7:112. Biały, Franciszek, Zdzisław Surman, and Józef Gierowski. NIEMCY I POLSKA W LATACH 1918-1939 [Germany and Poland 1918-1939]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(2): 560-563. Report from the sixth meeting of the Polish-German Historical Commission held on 15 and 16 Feb-

ruary 1960 in Wrocław. Two problems were to be discussed at the conference: the preparation of Hitler's aggression against Poland, and German policy with regard to Polish territories occupied during World War II.

A. F. Dygnas

7:113. C[iriquiaín]-G[aiztarro], M[ariano]. LA SEMANA VASCA Y DON JOSE MARIA CABALLERO ARZUAGA [The Basque Week and Don José María Caballero Arzuaga]. Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País (Spain) 1958 14(4): 554-555. An account of the lectures given during the fifteenth Basque Week in San Sebastián, 6-14 September 1958. The paper read by José María Caballero Arzuaga, "La Diputación y la guerra carlista en 1837," was his inaugural lecture on becoming a member of the Real Sociedad Vascongada. C. B. (IHE 33428)

7:114. Groniowski, Krzysztof. PRZYGOTOWANIA DO OBCHODU 100 ROCZNICY POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO [Preparations for the celebrations of the centenary of the January Uprising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(2): 556-560. Report on a conference organized jointly by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Historical Society, and held on 11 December 1959. The conference discussed the contributions of historians to the proposed celebration. The author presents summaries of four papers read and of more than ten contributions to the discussion at the conference trying to define the scope and form of the lectures and publications. A. F. Dygnas

7:115. Kononov, I. F. SOVESHCHANIE PO VOPROSAM MIKROFOTOKOPIROVANIA ARKHIWNYKH MATERIALOV [Conference on problems concerning the microfilming of archival material]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (5): 245-248. Report on the above congress, held in Moscow in April 1959 in the State Historical Archives Institute. Erna Wollert (t)

7:116. Lavová, M. KONFERENCIA O VZNIKU A VÝVOJI L'UDOVODEMOKRATICKÉHO ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Conference on the origin and development of the people's democratic Czechoslovakia]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(4): 700-703. On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences arranged a scientific meeting in Bratislava and Smolenice, 3-5 May 1960. Historians from the USSR, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria participated. The papers read at the sessions dealt with important phases of the development of the most revolutionary period of the Czech and Slovak nations. F. Wagner

7:117. L. N. KUSTOVoe SOVESHCHANIE ARKHIIVISTOV PRIBALTIKI [Meeting of the unions of archivists of the Baltic]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (6): 187-190. Report on a conference of archivists from the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics held in Riga in July 1959. Erna Wollert (t)

7:118. Mercader, Juan. EL II CONGRESO HISTORICO INTERNACIONAL DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y SU EPOCA [The second International Historical Congress on the War of Independence and its age]. Hispania (Spain) 1959 19(75): 309-319. An account of this congress, held in Saragossa, 30 March - 4 April 1959, and of the principal papers. C. F. (IHE 33444)

7:119. Molnár, Erik (Director, Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences). A XI. NEMZETKÖZI TÖRTÉNÉS-ZS KONGRESSZUS [The eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences]. Századok 1960 94(5/6): 721-735. A report on the 11th International Congress of Historical Sciences (Stockholm, 21-28 August 1960) and the preceding 1st International Conference on Economic History, delivered at the 17 November 1960 session of the Hungarian Historical Association in Budapest. The author, the head of the Hungarian delegation in Stockholm, gives a positive evaluation of both meetings, especially the Historical Congress, which "... on the whole, concerning the majority of lectures and contributions was on a scholarly level, and a hostile, provocative attitude was evident only at the session of the Slavic Committee, chiefly coming from the Ukrainian émigrés." The discussion on the nationality problem of the Habsburg Empire is related, and remarks by Hugo Hantsch (Austria) and Hans Rothfels (Germany) are much criticized. F. Wagner

7:120. Morris, David Morris (Univ. of Washington). REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON ASIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(3): 435-440. A meeting of thirteen scholars to consider problems of teaching and research in Asian economic history, organized under the auspices of the Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change of the University of Chicago, was held in Highland Park, Illinois, 30-31 October 1959. The number of scholars attracted to the field of Asian economic history is too small; the bibliography in the field is extremely inadequate; and the discipline is almost completely ignored at both undergraduate and graduate levels of learning. The causes for this neglect are the inadequacy of the material available for teaching, the greater difficulties encountered by Ph. D. candidates in Asian economic history as compared with those faced by students of more orthodox fields of economics, and the lack of teaching positions and funds available for specialists in Asian economic history. The conference proposed that the bibliographies prepared for the conference should be made available to a wider public as a first step to induce interest in the field. Five volumes of selected readings were planned for the future. "The materials in each volume would seek to serve an audience that knows economics or economic history but is unfamiliar with the particular region. . . . Professor Bert Hoselitz and the Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change, University of Chicago, volunteered to serve as administrator and clearing house for these and other future activities of the group." E. Feldman

7:121. Mráz, Andrej. ZÁVEREČNÉ SLOVO [Closing address]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 466-467. An address delivered at the "Conference on the Idea of Slavic Solidarity and Its Role in the National Liberation Fight of Our [Czech and Slovak] Nations" (Smolenice, 12-14 October 1959), arranged by the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Historical Association and the Bratislava Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute. The conference was successful in elucidating the origins of Slavic thought and its historical, present and future role. F. Wagner
See also: 7:138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:122. Pérez A. Ossorio, R[afael]. CRONICA CULTURAL ESPAÑOLA: LA ASOCIACION ESPAÑOLA PARA EL PROGRESO DE LAS CIENCIAS HA CELEBRADO SUS BODAS DE ORO [Spanish cultural chronicle: the Spanish Association for the Progress of Science has celebrated its golden jubilee]. Arbor (Spain) 1959 43(157): 106-110. Notes on the discussions at this Portuguese-Spanish congress held in Madrid, which dealt, among others, with "The Emperor Charles V: his meals and illnesses," (by Francisco J. Sánchez Cantón), and "Fifty years of the Spanish Association for the Progress of Science" (by José Gascón y Marín). C. B. (IHE 32324)

7:123. Popiołek, Kazimierz (Historical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences). BERLIŃSKA SESJA NAUKOWA POŚWIĘCONA DRUGIEJ WOJNIE ŚWIATOWEJ [Berlin Conference on the Second World War]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(2): 592-594. Report from the conference organized by the German-Soviet Historical Commission and held in Berlin from 14 to 19 December 1959, with 600 scholars from twenty countries participating. The author enumerates the papers read at the plenary meetings and all the papers read at the section meetings by Polish scholars. A. F. Dygnas

7:124. Rostworowski, Emanuel. PRACE KOMISJI ORGANIZACJI BADAŃ W ZAKRESIE HISTORII POWSZECHNEJ NOWOŻYTNEJ I NAJNOWSZEJ [Work of the Commission for Organization of Research on General Modern History]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(3): 857-859. Report on the meeting held on 30 March 1960 by this commission, formed within the Committee of Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Various, in many cases far-reaching projects were submitted, such as the publication of a separate periodical for general history, the preparation of a bibliography of current works on general history, and the division of the commission into two sections (for the 17th-19th century and the 20th century). Some of these suggestions (e.g. the division of the Commission into two sections, and the special periodical) were considered premature, but the motion for the preparation of a current bibliography and for the gathering of information on works on general history now in progress were adopted. A. F. Dygnas

7:125. Sarrablo Agualeles, Eugenio. PRESENCIA DEL CUERPO DE ARCHIVEROS EN EL II CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE HISTORIA DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y SU EPOCA (ZARAGOZA, 30 MARZO-4 ABRIL 1959) [The participation of the Body of Archivists at the second International Historical Congress on the War of Independence and its age (Saragossa, 30 March-4 April 1959)]. *Boletín Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1959 (50): 33-35. A short report detailing the participation of the archivists at the Congress. F. S. (IHE 33445)

7:126. Słowikowski, Tadeusz, Z. P., and Jan Chamot. SESJE NAUKOWE POŚWIĘCONE 90 ROCZNICY URODZIN W. I. LENINA [Academic sessions devoted to the ninetieth anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 850-857. Słowikowski reports on the meeting held on 11 March 1960 in Cracow by the local academic schools, and gives fairly detailed summaries of the papers read by Celina Bobińska ("Lenin on the historical process") and Konstanty Grzybowski ("Lenin and democracy") and a somewhat shorter summary of his own paper, "Lenin on the process of teaching and learning." The titles of the other papers are cited. "Z. P." reports on the meeting in Warsaw held on 28 and 29 April 1960 by the local research institutions, enumerating the papers read and the contributions to the discussion. In his report on the session in Toruń, Chamot limits himself to the enumeration of the papers and the most important points of the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

7:127. Unsigned. CONCLUSIONES DEL CONGRESO CELEBRADO EN ROMA POR LA ASOCIACION DE HIDALGOS, E IMPORTANCIA DE LAS MISMAS [Conclusions reached at the congress held in Rome by the Association of Hidalgos, and their importance]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1958 6(31): 945-952. Publishes the conclusions reached at the first Spanish-Italian Congress of Municipal History (Rome, 5-10 October 1958). J. C. (IHE 32316)

7:128. Unsigned. CONFERENCIAS EN LA SEMANA VASCA [Lectures during the Basque Week]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País* (Spain) 1959 15

(3): 340-343. During the Basque Week in San Sebastian, 5-11 September 1959, three lectures were given, which are summarized here; P. Luis Villasante, "Old Basque literature"; José de Arteche, "Basque emigrants in America," and Luis Michelena, "Basque etymology and toponymy." C. B. (IHE 32600)

7:129. Unsigned. THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28-30, 1960. *Catholic Historical Review* 1961 47(1): 15-28. Reports of the secretary, treasurer, and committee on nominations with a description of the various sessions of the three-day annual meeting. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

7:130. Ustinov, V. M. SOVESHCHANIE RABOTNIKOV PARTIINYKH ARKHIVOV POVOLOZH'IA [Meeting of workers from Party archives in Volga Region]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5): 241-244. Report on a meeting which was held in Saratov in 1959 and dealt with publishing work of the archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:131. V[elo]zo, [Francisco]. O IV COLOQUIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDOS LUSO-BRASILEIROS [The fourth International Colloquy of Portuguese-Brazilian Studies]. *Revista de Guimarães* (Portugal) 1959 69(3/4): 547-550. An outline of the themes and motions dealt with at this congress, held in São Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, from 11 to 21 August 1959, and a list of the students representing the Sociedade Martins Sarmento. R. M. (IHE 32315)

7:132. --. [LENIN'S ANNIVERSARY]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1960 4(3). Jarnuszkiewicz, Halina, "DNI LENINOWSKIE" W POLSCE ["Lenin's Days" in Poland], pp. 197-200. Żechowski, Zbigniew A., WKŁAD LENINA DO HUMANISTYKI [Lenin's contribution to the humanities], pp. 201-204. Jarnuszkiewicz enumerates the various conferences and meetings organized by scholarly and academic bodies and lists about fifty lectures on various aspects of Lenin's thought and activity. Żechowski gives a more detailed account of a conference at Poznań University, summarizing in some detail lectures in part only listed by Jarnuszkiewicz. A. F. Dygnas

ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest (in order of degree of specialization).
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of reading knowledge in each (F - completely fluent, E - excellent, G - good, S - slow, with occasional use of dictionary).
6. List any periodicals which you would like to abstract

and indicate if they are available to you; if so, whether through library (L) or through subscription (S). [If periodicals from which you wish to abstract are assigned or if there is no need for an abstracter in the particular field you indicated, we will keep your questionnaire and inquire later as to your availability when a periodical can be assigned]. Newly added periodicals are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955.

7. If you are familiar with HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, we would appreciate receiving any suggestions you may have regarding its service.

Abstracters will receive the *H. A. Bulletin* and, in many cases, the periodicals they abstract.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 7:55, 121

7:133. Baron, Salo W. NEWER APPROACHES TO JEWISH EMANCIPATION. *Diogenes* 1960 (29): 56-81. Surveys the history of Jewry in Europe before the first emancipation legislation of 1790 and the proclamation of the equality of rights of the Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews in 1791. The author maintains that the persecution and suffering endured by the Jews has often been exaggerated out of proportion to the universal insecurity of the time. In point of fact Jews often enjoyed greater rights and were subject to considerably fewer duties than other persons. They were very often culturally and materially far better off than other members of the corporate social communities of medieval and Renaissance Europe. There was even opposition to the emancipation legislation by many Jews who were unwilling to renounce their old rights, in matters of religion, education, the judiciary and fiscal affairs, in return for equality of citizenship. New nationalist trends helped the incorporation of the Jewish minority into the national majorities, but this was a slow and unsatisfactory process, and before long, new racial doctrines made themselves felt in anti-Semitism. The author deals with the legal implications of emancipation, cultural interchange, and the political and economic interdependence of world Jewry. Barbara Waldstein

7:134. Bogdanova, K.F. OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV O ZHIZNI I DEYATEL'NOSTI N. K. KRUPSKOY [Survey of the documentary material on the life and work of N.K. Krupskaya]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 166-173. A survey on the occasion of the 90th birthday (in 1959) of Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, an outstanding revolutionary figure, functionary of the Communist party and of the Soviet state, and wife and close collaborator of Lenin. Documents, mainly from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, reveal the significance of her varied activities before, during and after the Revolution, both at home and abroad. Erna Wollert (t)

7:135. Bonilla, Abelardo. CONCEPTO HISTORICO DE LA HISPANIDAD [The historical concept of hispanidad]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1959 (120): 247-254. An essay dealing with Hispanic characteristics as a fact of cultural history (the frontier feeling, the supremacy of the spirit over reason, and the constant tension). The author discusses the message of hispanidad: liberalism is regarded as an ethical rather than a political attitude. E. Rz. (IHE 32293)

7:136. Cagle, Malcolm W. THE STRATEGIC DANISH STRAITS. *United States Naval Institute* 1960 86(10): 36-41. Considers the geographical importance of the Danish Straits, their past significance and their strategic importance in the event of a third Battle of the Atlantic. The U.S. Navy should take a more active interest in this area and send ships to the Baltic on friendly visits to demonstrate its strength to Soviet naval forces. Barbara Waldstein

7:137. Campbell, Flann. BIRTH CONTROL AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. *Population Studies* 1960 14(2): 131-147. For centuries the attitude of the Christian Churches towards birth control was clear-cut and unambiguous -- any artificial interference with the normal processes of coition and conception was contrary to the laws of God and must be condemned as gravely sinful. During the last eighty years, however, as a result of the progress in medical science, the steady increase in world population, and the failure of the Churches to enforce discipline (with regard to contraception) among their own flocks, theologians have been forced to modify their traditional doctrines. Christian literature on the subject of marriage, the family and sexual relationships is now extensive, and reflects a growing awareness of current demographic problems. Protestant and Roman Catholic spokesmen now talk of a population "crisis," and all the major Christian Churches are actively trying to develop new demographic policies which will be doctrinally sound, and at the same time realistic in a period of rapid population growth. Journal

7:138. Čejchan, Václav. NĚKOLIK OTÁZEK METODICKÝCH A TERMINOLOGICKÝCH [Some methodological and terminological problems]. *Historický časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 398-399. Discusses principles of methodology and terminology with regard to historical research in Slavic relations. Russo-Czech relations are singled out to demonstrate the complex nature of the research tasks. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:139. Cole, Arthur H. (Professor Emeritus, Harvard Univ.). VALUES AND INCOME THROUGH TIME. *Business History Review* 1960 34(1): 95-97. Compares the complexity of the problem of the relationship of values in the past with those of the present, caused by the facts that the price of a commodity is generally expressed in terms of different monetary units, cultural values change, and the desired data are often lacking. J.H. Krenkel

7:140. Cordero Torres, José. LAS DEPENDENCIAS ESPAÑOLAS [Spanish dependencies]. *La Torre* (Puerto Rico) 1958 5(23): 113-158. After establishing the difference between movements for autonomy and those for independence and examining the causes and generic types of such movements, portrays the situation in Spanish America in the era of independence. The author analyzes, among others, the causes of independence, the part played in the movement by the various elements of the population, the grievances against the mother country (commercial monopoly), and the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution. Finally, he deals with autonomy, separatism and revolts in the Spanish overseas provinces (Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, 1824-1898) and in Spanish Africa (1900-1956), and with nationalism and independence in Morocco. D. B. (IHE 33751)

7:141. Davis, John W. (Univ. of Western Ontario). THE MOLYNEUX PROBLEM. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(3): 392-408. The conflict concerning the Molyneux problem between empiricists and rationalists in the 18th century and between empiricists and nativists in the 19th century has not been resolved. "The reason is simply that the terms of the problem require an answer within a span of time too short for space perception to develop The answer, if an answer must be given, is to reject the problem as being unamenable to experimental test." W.H. Coates

7:142. Donzow, Dmytro. RUSSIA AND THE OCCIDENT. *Ukrainian Review* 1959 6(1): 26-36. In a survey of Russian relations with Europe since the 18th century the author aims to prove that Russia has always been the champion and supporter of the Muscovite Messianist ideal and that it has always regarded every stage in its expansion, both before 1917 (Pan-Slavism and Neo-Slavism) and later in Bolshevism, as an individual and complete stage in its fight against all that is European and against Europe as a whole. Similarly the author reduces the ideology of Muscovite Communism and that of Tsarism to two different forms of one and the same thing: the fundamental hostility of Russia, as the vanguard of Asia, to the West. Article to be continued. Barbara Waldstein

7:143. Hanson, Norwood Russell (Indiana Univ.). WAVES, PARTICLES, AND NEWTON'S 'FITS'. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(3): 370-391. The findings of Planck, Einstein and Compton concerning light were thought to be startling because scientists regarded the 19th-century experiments supporting the wave theory as if they were crucial enough to refute Newton's corpuscular theory. Newton did not think of corpuscular and wave theories as mutually incompatible. It is quite unhistorical, however, to assume that Newton's theory of fits was a "fundamental intuition of the modern theory of radiation." W.H. Coates

7:144. Herman, Karel. K ÚLOZE RUSKA V OTÁZCE SLOVANSKÉ VZÁJEMNOSTI A DALŠÍ METODICKÉ POZNÁMKY [Data on Russia's role in the question of Slavic solidarity and further methodological remarks]. *Historický časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 420-428. A survey of Russia's role in Slavic relations from the middle of the 19th century to the 1917 October Revolution. The author stresses that such aspects as the geographic position, cultural matters, religion, and other histori-

cally significant factors should be considered in order to obtain a more realistic picture of the history of Slavic reciprocity. The 1905-1907 bourgeois democratic Russian revolution is regarded as a landmark in Russian-Slavic relations because the Russian working class took over world leadership in directing the workers' movements. The author also emphasizes that there have been attempts since the October Revolution to solve the problems of Slavic relations in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist principles on the nationality problem. No archival sources are used. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:145. Holotfk, L'udovft (Director, Historical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences). ÚVODNÉ SLOVO [Opening address]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 193-197. An address delivered at the "Conference on the Idea of Slavic Solidarity and Its Role in the National Liberation Struggle of Our [Czech and Slovak] Nations" (Smolenice, 12-14 October 1959), arranged by the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Historical Association and the Bratislava Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute. The author stresses that the democratically-minded groups identified with Slavic solidarity have not always been in conflict with the idea of proletarian internationalism and that the conference should balance the much publicized Western views of Pan-Slavism. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:146. Johnson, J.W. (Univ. of Rochester). "OF DIFFERING AGES AND CLIMES." Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(4): 465-480. "The advent of XIXth-century pragmatism and scientific empiricism did much to diminish the dignity of classic ideas of climatic influence on men and nations, but it did not succeed in annihilating them." W.H. Coates

7:147. Kodedová, Oldřfška. NĚKOLIK POZNÁMEK K POSTAVENÍ OTÁZKY SLOVANSKÉ VZÁJEMNOSTI A JEJÍ ÚLOHY V NÁRODNĚ OSVOBOZENÉM BOJI NAŠICH NÁRODŮ [Some remarks about the position of the question of Slavic solidarity and its role in the national liberation struggle of our nations]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 428-432. Raises several methodological aspects to be considered by experts in Slavic studies. Above all, the effect of the 1905-1907 and 1917 Russian revolutions upon the masses of other Slavic countries should be carefully analyzed, and a correct periodization should be established. The significance of the city of Prague in Lenin's activity, his stay there in 1902, and the 1912 Prague conference should also be properly studied. The author refers to Zdeněk Nejedlý's relevant work. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:148. Kohr, Leopold (Univ. of Puerto Rico). THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON MARKET. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(3): 441-454. Traces the history of the common market from the first attempt by Prussia and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen to establish a customs union in 1819 to the successful organization of the European Common Market on 1 January 1959. The German Zollverein, which lasted from 1834 to 1871, became "the model of all subsequent common-market arrangements." Its success inspired the creation of other customs unions in Europe, Africa and Latin America. Common market arrangements waned during most of the 20th century and were not fully revived until after World War II, reaching a climax in recent years. The author concludes that although "it has been often said that customs unions or common markets are tools for the achievement of ultimate political union . . . the opposite is true." E. Feldman

7:149. LeBaron Bowen, Richard, Jr. THE ORIGINS OF FORE-AND-AFT RIGS. American Neptune 1959 19(3): 155-199. Discusses the invention of fore-and-aft sails and lug and lateen sails, their evolution, and their diffusion throughout the world. The author defines the three basic types of fore-and-aft rigs: the spritsail, the gaff sail, and the various types of triangular sails, and divides his commentary on the history of these into three sections. Article to be continued.

Barbara Waldstein

7:150. Merglen, A. (Lieutenant Colonel). LE CANAL DE PANAMA, POINT SENSIBLE DU MONDE LIBRE [The Panama Canal, sensitive point of the free world]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1959 15(3): 121-128. A discussion of the history, significance and possible future of the Panama Canal, particularly in the light of the recent Suez Canal developments. H.J. Gordon, Jr.

7:151. Newman, Peter K. (University College of the West Indies). CANADA'S ROLE IN WEST INDIAN TRADE BEFORE 1912. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1960 14(1): 25-49. Economic relations between Canada and the British West Indies from the late 18th century must be understood in large part in the light of the role of the United States. The latter was, generally speaking, the most efficient supplier for the West Indies and the "natural" market for West Indies products; yet, even after British restrictions on U.S. - West Indies trade declined, U.S. tariff policy hampered the flow of sugar. Trade agreements between Canada and the West Indies colonies were often suggested, but were made difficult by the tendency of both sides always to weigh the impact on their dealings with the U.S. The grant of formal U.S. preference to Cuban sugar finally paved the way for the Canada - West Indies reciprocity treaty of 1912, which foreshadowed the later imperial preference system. D. Bushnell

7:152. Oppen, Dietrich von. BEFEHLEN UND VERHANDELN: ZUM PROBLEM DER MACHT IN DER MODERNEN GESELLSCHAFT [Command and negotiations: concerning the problem of power in modern society]. Zeitwende 1959 30(11): 730-740. An agreement of permanent validity cannot be made about the exercise of power in society. It depends basically upon the prevailing social structure at a particular time. Today it is of vital importance to know how the structure of power in modern society and the corresponding ethos are constituted. The author concludes his discussion, which deals only with continental European conditions: The transition has been made from one structure to another, but we are still living under the ideas of the earlier structure. The older form was one of command hierarchy in state and business; today power is exercised in a struggle between partners with equal rights. A(t)

7:153. Ryan, Stuart. CHARTING OUR LIBERTIES. Queen's Quarterly 1959 66(3): 389-404. Considers the history and traditions of the British constitution, compares with it and defines the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and reviews the current constitutional position of Canada. The author discusses the controversial draft Bill of Rights for Canada against this background, pointing out certain inadequate provisions (illustrated by practical cases), criticizing the section dealing with the War Measures Act, and commending its educational value. Despite its deficiencies, lack of effectiveness, and present imperfection of form, the author recommends that it should be passed by Parliament with the additional provisions mentioned.

Barbara Waldstein

7:154. Šnejdár, Antonín. KŘÍŠENÍ STRAŠÁKA PAN-SLAVISMU -- SOUČÁST STUDENÉ VÁLKY IMPERIALISMU PROTI SSSR A LIDOVÝM DEMOKRACIÍ [Reviving the demon of Pan-Slavism -- a part of the Cold War of imperialism against the USSR and the people's democracies]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 448-465. A sharp criticism of German and in part French and English-language literature on contemporary Pan-Slavism. The author points out that the idea of Slavic solidarity was defensive and has always been directed against Pan-German militarism only. It is necessary to deal with the history of Pan-Germanism to counteract Western falsifications of Pan-Slavism. The author briefly reviews some facts of Pan-Germanism, including the mission of the "Alldeutscher Verband" and of Hitlerism. He concludes that Konrad Adenauer and his regime and the "Neues Abendland" movement represent the old menace to the Slavic nations. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:155. Underhill, Frank H. CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TIES WITH EUROPE. Queen's Quarterly 1959 66(3): 366-376. Examines the current trend among Canadian intellectuals to draw a distinction between Canada and the United States and to stress the special ties between Canada and Europe, particularly Britain. The author views this as a

form of escape from the dangers of materialism and standardization so evident in United States life. Despite political ties with Britain, primarily the bond of the monarchy and the system of parliamentary government (less importance is attached to membership of the Commonwealth), Canada has really no right to such "superior" claims. A whole list of American intellectuals -- philosophers, economists, writers, poets and artists -- serves to show that U.S. ties with Europe are indeed very strong. Canada has no comparable list to offer, and between Canada and Europe the cultural traffic has been almost entirely one-way. Barbara Waldstein

7:156. Vávra, Jaroslav. K PROBLEMATICE PAN-SLAVISMU A PANRUSISMU [Contribution to the problems of Pan-Slavism and Pan-Russianism]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 295-296. A criticism of the nationalistically-minded Hungarian and German historiography for their bias in the presentation of Pan-Slavism and Pan-Russianism. These views should be corrected to conform to historical facts, as pointed out by Jan Novotný, a Czech historian. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:157. Žáček, Václav. HLAVNÍ PROBLÉMY VZTAHŮ ČESKÉHO NÁRODA K RUSKU PO R. 1848 [Main problems of the relationship of the Czech nation to Russia after 1848]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 297-319. Reviews the conflicting views on Russia of the conservative, liberal and radical groups of Czech society. Russia's role in the Crimean War, Russian-Polish relations, as climaxed in the 19th-century Polish uprisings, and the tsarist intervention in the 1848/49 Hungarian Revolution were of great importance in the development of Czech public opinion about Russia. The author also analyzes the contents of some Czech and Polish periodicals as evidence on public opinion about Russia. As a methodological guide for historians studying Slavic relations the author recommends that the scope of research should be broadened to include more than two or three Slavic peoples. Unpublished documents are used. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

International Relations

7:158. Unsigned. THE ANTARCTIC -- POLITICAL SITUATION. *Current Notes on International Affairs* 1959 30(8): 403-405. Discusses the claims made to sectors of the Antarctic Continent by Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom, especially the conflicting claims of the United Kingdom with Argentina and Chile, and outlines the aims of the conference on Antarctica proposed by President Eisenhower to the twelve countries participating in the Antarctic program of the International Geophysical Year. Barbara Waldstein

Military History

7:159. Ogorkiewicz, R.M. SIXTY YEARS OF ARMoured CARS. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(618): 268-275. An account of the development and use of armored cars from 1899 to the present. J.A.S. Grenville

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

7:160. Chidzero, B.T.G. NYASALAND AND THE CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION. *Queen's Quarterly* 1960 67(2): 201-211. Surveys the history of Nyasaland since the territory began to be developed after its discovery by Livingstone in 1859 and the subsequent activities of Scottish missionaries, traders and administrators. The author attributes Nyasaland's especially virile brand of nationalism to its long association with the Kirk, which imparted characteristic determination and perseverance. He also stresses the important fact that the territory was never a conquered colony, but that British rule was introduced by "the consent and desire of the chiefs and people." The author further considers the geographical and economic features, particularly the labor problem of Nyasaland, which led to the close economic tie with the Rhodesias. Against this background he explains Nyasaland's spirit of revolt against 1) Britain, which imposed the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland upon the protectorate against its will; 2) the sociopolitical system of Southern Rhodesia based on race segregation and complete European control, and 3) the equivocations of the doctrines of civilized standards and "partnership" between races -- doctrines incompatible with the African passion for equality of individuals (not races) regardless of social standing or race or religion, and the passion for majority rule. Barbara Waldstein

7:161. Cottrell, Alvin J. (Univ. of Pennsylvania), and James E. Dougherty (St. Joseph's College). ALGERIA: A CASE STUDY IN THE EVOLUTION OF A COLONIAL PROBLEM. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(7): 723-733. A survey of the history of Algeria from the French settlement of 1830 to 1957. The authors consider the political, economic, cultural and above all electoral issues involved in the tension between Algeria and France, discuss the religious question and the problem of achieving unity within Algeria itself, and give an account of the terrorist activity which first began in the autumn of 1954. They describe the support given to Algerian nationalists by Nasser, as well as Soviet interests in the Arab world and discuss possible solutions to the problem. Barbara Waldstein

7:162. Davidson, Basil. GUINEA, PAST AND PRESENT. *History Today* 1959 9(6): 392-398. Shows that Guinea and Sudan are civilized (in a broad sense) and deals with their struggles to keep their independence, despite encroachment by peoples from the north and interference by French colonization. L.D. Kasparian

7:163. Genovese, Eugene D. THE NEGRO LABORER IN AFRICA AND THE SLAVE SOUTH. *Phylon* 1960 21(4): 343-350. Analyzes the argument that Negro slaves in America worked poorly because of inherent indolence and beast-like incapacity and had to be trained to minimum effectiveness, and refutes it as resting on discredited grounds and sources. L. Filler

7:164. Hessler, William H. AFRICA: BLESSINGS OF COLONIALISM. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(10): 27-35. A brief survey of the history of colonialism in Africa, discussing technical achievements (also in agriculture), communications, education, health services and sanitation, medical and scientific research, the nationality and language difficulty, and other aspects. The author urges the United States to contribute to the new African states from its reserves of educational and technical resources and to provide economic aid. Barbara Waldstein

Asia

See also: 7:25, 120

7:165. Brown, P.W.F. POSH. *Notes and Queries* 1956 201(11): 503. Rejecting the popular "Port out - Starboard home" origin of "Posh," the author suggests the Indian "Siyah Posh" used to describe the black clothes worn on formal occasions by Europeans in India in the 19th century is a more likely source. W. D. McIntyre

7:166. Cohen, Paul A. THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN TRADITION IN CHINA. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1961 20(2): 169-180. Anti-Christian attitudes of the 19th-century Chinese intellectuals were based on a tradition going back to the early 17th century. All religions coming into the Chinese area were classified as orthodox or heterodox depending on their relationship to Confucianism. Any religion classified as heterodox, as was Christianity, was ipso facto bad. The apparent correlation between Christianity and the unpopular Western actions during the 19th century intensified the "bad" reputation of Christianity among the intellectuals. W.G. Solheim II

7:167. Edlefsen, John B., Khalida Shah, and Mohsin Farooqi. MAKRAKIS, THE NEGROES OF WEST PAKISTAN. *Phylon* 1960 21(2): 124-130. There are some 80,000 Negroes, and Baluch mulattoes of Baluchistan known as Makranis. Originally from Africa, they may be among the oldest strains in India, though their contribution to Indian culture as it developed was nil. Elements distributed through the area came at different periods, and by way of Abyssinia, southern Arabia, and other regions, and through search for employment as well as enslavement. Some Negroes in Las Bela and Makran differ somewhat from others, being better educated and having lost all trace of their original language. Most of the Makranis descend from Negroes enslaved as far back as the early Islamic period. Slavery was abolished in British India in 1843, but practiced throughout the 19th century, and perhaps later. Negroes who fled slave areas established colonies in British Baluchistan, Sind and Karachi. They are unskilled, and generally of low social status, and have the same customs and clothing as other Moslems. "Passing" from Makrani to other groups is common, though there is no overt political discrimination. Some belong to sects. They are becoming conscious of the low state of their education and living conditions, and are making efforts to better both. L. Filler

7:168. Ekvall, Robert B. (Univ. of Washington). NOTES AND COMMENT: THE TIBETAN SELF-IMAGE. *Pacific Affairs* 1960 33(4): 375-382. Tibetans have a self-concept based on what they understand as a newly recognized "Tibetan culture," which includes five criteria: religion in a very broad sense; folkways connected with eating; language; a feeling of a distinct "Tibetan race," and the sharing of a distinct geographical area. Anyone who does not share all of these characteristics is not considered a Tibetan, although religion is weighted over the other four. W.G. Solheim II

7:169. Kamath, M.V. TIBET -- OUR NEIGHBOUR. *United Asia* 1959 11(2): 151-162. A historical survey of Tibet covering its seven geographical regions, early surveys of the area, the climate, flora and fauna and the religion of the country, originating in the rule of the Dalai Lamas. The author considers the political situation in Tibet after 1856, describes the Simla Conference of October 1913 and examines the relationship between the Dalai and Panch'en Lamas. Barbara Waldstein

7:170. Kripalani, Krishna R. (Secretary, Sahitya Akademi). RABINDRANATH TAGORE, POET AND HUMANIST. *Indo-Asian Culture* 1959 8(2): 145-156. A tribute to Tagore as a poet and outstanding literary figure whose achievements had a profound influence upon the development of contemporary Indian culture. The author also describes Tagore's work as an educationalist, as well as his philosophy in regard to the destiny of modern India, and recommends that his countrymen adopt Tagore's thought in seeking a solution of the problems confronting the India of today. Barbara Waldstein

7:171. Panikkar, K.M. THE INDIAN VERSION. *National and English Review* 1958 150(903): 194-196. Describes the structure and organization of the Indian universities, which up to 1921 were predominantly British in character, emphasizing Western systems of philosophy, English language and literature, etc. to the exclusion of the study of Indian history, Sanskrit and Indian culture. The author regards the universities as the most abiding British contribution to India and considers the political, social and economic doctrines propagated by these institutions as the "welders" of the Indian nation. Barbara Waldstein

7:172. Piñon, Emmanuel, O.P. (Univ. of St. Tomas, Manila). JUDGMENT ON AGRARIAN REFORMATORY EXPROPRIATIONS. *Unitas* 1959 32(1): 86-132, (2): 313-394, (3): 524-601, and (4): 743-795. A comparative study of

the socio-agrarian problems that contributed to social unrest in the former colonial countries of Southeast Asia, making case studies of Burma, the Philippines and Vietnam. The author also makes case studies of the agrarian problems and reform measures in ancient Greece and Rome and in the countries of Eastern Europe after the two World Wars. He also examines the agrarian problems and reforms instituted in specific countries of East Asia after World War II. These case studies constitute the background for a re-evaluation of the concept and institution of property. Based on abundant recent literature. A

7:173. Ranis, Gustav (Yale Univ.). FACTOR PROPORTIONS IN JAPANESE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *American Economic Review* 1957 47(5): 594-607. Demonstrates the importance of optimal factor utilization for a developing economy as shown by the experience of Japan. The author stresses the importance of the choice of production methods -- along with the composition of final demand -- in determining an economy's capital-output ratio. He divides Japanese economic development into the "labor-intensive" phase between 1868 and 1895, and the "capital-intensive" phase between 1895 and 1930 and considers relative factor prices and capital-saving adjustments during these periods. Barbara Waldstein

7:174. Smith, T.E. THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS: A DEMOGRAPHIC LABORATORY. *Population Studies* 1960 14(2): 94-130. The Cocos Islands, which are situated in the Indian Ocean approximately halfway between Colombo and Fremantle, were first peopled early in the 19th century and were gradually developed as a very isolated coconut plantation with a labor force consisting partly of persons of Malay stock descended from the original group of settlers and partly of Bantamese contract laborers from Java. As the Cocos-born population increased in size, the dependence on contract labor decreased and, before the end of the century, all immigration ceased. The 1947 Malay population of the islands was about 1,800. The islands are fascinating from a demographer's point of view because there was a virtually complete registration of live births, deaths and marriages and a partial registration of stillbirths. With these registration records it is possible to construct the life history of every individual from birth, through infancy and childhood to marriage, and thence through fatherhood or motherhood to death. The picture revealed by an analysis of these records is that of a population with very high fertility and with mortality at a high level before the first World War and at a medium level after that war. The author discusses birth and death rates, birth intervals, infant mortality and life expectancy. Journal

7:175. Unsigned. HONG KONG -- AN INDUSTRIAL POWER IN ASIA. *Current Notes on International Affairs* 1959 30(10): 537-547. Surveys the history of Hong Kong from the days of its first occupation by the British, shortly before the outbreak of the first Opium War, to the present, covering the development of this British crown colony as a free port and its growth as a commercial city. The author comments upon the years of the Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945, postwar recovery, the collapse of trade due to the Korean War, the problem of the influx of refugees from the Chinese mainland and of water supply, and finally the development of industry. Despite its natural and strategical disadvantages and the growing problem of overcrowding in the urban areas, Hong Kong has nevertheless established itself as a flourishing industrial center. Barbara Waldstein

7:176. Unsigned. OUTER MONGOLIA -- MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. *Current Notes on International Affairs* 1959 30(8): 416-425. A survey of the political history of Outer Mongolia, examining the efforts of Russia and of China to control the country directly or indirectly from the 19th century to the present. Developments in the Outer Mongolian economy, as well as the Mongolian constitution and Soviet-style politics within the Mongolian People's Republic reflect the continued Soviet interest in this country. Barbara Waldstein

7:177. Van der Kroef, Justus M. (Univ. of Bridgeport). COLONIAL CONTINUITY IN INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC POLICY. *Australian Outlook* 1960 14(1): 5-14. Traces the history of Dutch colonial policy in Indonesia from the 17th century up to Indonesia's independence, with special emphasis upon the two chief aspects of the colonial era: the combination of traditional communalism and state capitalism, and the ambivalent attitude toward private enterprise. The constitution

of the Indonesian Republic stresses the primacy of the principle of mutual assistance and collective work effort which prevailed in the traditional Indonesian village community under colonial rule. In an analysis of the Indonesian political economy of today the author comments in detail on various parallels to the former colonial economy (e.g. the emphasis on feudal-communal *gotong royong*, and anti-Chinese measures adopted in an effort to "Indonesianize" the rural economy) and concludes that a significant break with the colonial political economy has still not been made in Indonesia. Barbara Waldstein

7:178. Yukawa, Francisco X. (Amb.). CATHOLICISM IN JAPAN. *Philippine Studies* 1958 6(4): 373-380. A summary of the history of the Catholic Church in Japan which covers three distinct periods: the arrival of St. Francis Xavier in 1549, only six years after the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, and the establishment of the first missionary centers; the outbreak of persecution and the expulsion of missionaries in 1596; and finally, after more than two hundred years of isolation, the beginning of new missionary activity in Japan with the building of a Catholic church in 1861. The abolition of the special privileges granted to the Shinto religion and the complete separation of religion from politics after the end of the Second World War provided a great impulse to the Catholic Church, which now looks toward the future with confidence.

Barbara Waldstein

Canada

7:179. Bailey, Alfred G. SITTING IN JUDGMENT ON THE PAST. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(2): 312-319. Review article dealing with Arthur R.M. Lower's *Canadians in the Making: A Social History of Canada* (Toronto: Longmans, Green and Company, 1958). The reviewer points out that any writer of Canadian history is faced with a special difficulty since source material in Canada, particularly valuable Jesuit documents, has not yet been adequately explored. Lower's book covers a wider political field than customary for a social history; it is not free from bias, especially in the consideration of the two dominant Canadian cultures, and its author tends to "sit in judgment on the past," but it is a valuable contribution to the history of a Canada which is still very much "in the making."

Barbara Waldstein

7:180. Beck, J.M., and D.J. Dooley. PARTY IMAGES IN CANADA. *Queen's Quarterly* 1960 67(3): 431-448. Discusses some of the party images which Canadian voters have found attractive. Each of the two major parties has endeavored at various times to present itself as the party of economic expansion, the party of national unity, or the party possessing a great leader. The author examines the techniques adopted and sketches the personalities of figures such as Mackenzie King, John Diefenbaker, St. Laurent, John Bracken and George Drew.

Barbara Waldstein

7:181. Roe, Frank Gilbert. BUFFALO TRAILS AND FUR POSTS. *Queen's Quarterly* 1960 67(3): 449-461. Discusses the origins of the most notable trails of the West and the location of the historic fur posts. The author refutes the popular theory that the old trails -- and modern communication routes -- were determined by the buffalo.

Barbara Waldstein

7:182. Wyller, Thomas C. (Univ. of Oslo). PARTIER OG PARTISYSTEM I CANADA [Parties and party systems in Canada]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1960 63(5): 382-403. Discusses, with historical observations, the structures and functions of the Canadian parties at the federal and provincial levels. The federal two-party system emerging after 1867 was followed from 1921 to 1957 by a dominant party system, modified by multi-party aspects in provincial politics. Canadian party formation has been influenced especially by the federal constitution and by the pluralism peculiar to Canadian society.

Roberta G. Selleck

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

7:183. Reychman, Jan. STAN BADAŃ NAD STRUKTURĄ PANOWANIA TURECKIEGO W ŚRODKOWEJ I POŁUDNIOWO-WSCHODNIEJ EUROPIE (W XV - XIX W.) [The state of research on the structure of Turkish rule in Central and Southeastern Europe (15th - 19th century)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 564-591. Bibliographical article enumerating works on the terms of possession and tenure of land and the forms of feudalism in the European provinces of the Turkish empire. A.F. Dygnas

FRANCE

7:184. Gerhard, Dietrich (Univ. of Cologne). GUIZOT, AUGUSTIN THIERRY UND DIE ROLLE DES TIERS ETAT IN DER FRANZÖSISCHEN GESCHICHTE [Guizot, Augustin Thierry, and the role of the third estate in French history]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(2): 290-310. An examination of the concept of the third estate in French history as formulated by Amédée Augustin Thierry and, more clearly, by François Guizot. Their writing helped form many of the basic explanations of the emergence of the cities and the bourgeoisie, as well as the modern nation. Many of their concepts have been modified by later scholars and many require further modification. G.H. Davis

7:185. Hayward, J.E.S. SOLIDARITY: THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF AN IDEA IN NINETEENTH CENTURY FRANCE. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(2): 261-284. The idea of solidarity originated in romantic nostalgia for lost social stability and in hostility to laissez faire individualism. Some theorists sought to rehabilitate the ancien régime, finding sustenance in the Roman idea of collective responsibility of the extended family, carried into medieval times by Roman law and the guilds. Others concocted "universal panaceas of utopian social engineering" which were unjustly defamed by the 1848 revolutions. Thereafter the idea increasingly found its champions among the radical bourgeoisie, particularly after the Socialists abandoned it in 1871 for notions of class warfare. It reached its apogee in the "solidarist" ministry of 1895-96, which was animated by convictions that the country was collectively responsible for curing social ills -- ideas central to today's concept of the welfare state. A.H. Kittell

GERMANY

7:186. Gaier, Otto R. EDMOND VERMEIL -- DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE VON DRAUSSEN GESEHEN [Edmond Vermeil -- German history as seen from outside]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1959 85(12): 1083-1089. Discusses some of the views expressed by Edmond Vermeil in his many publications on Germany and German history. In his detailed analysis of Franco-German relations between the Napoleonic Wars and the Hitler regime, Vermeil has attempted to define the underlying differences which have led to such lasting antagonism between the two nations. He attributes this in the main to the fundamentally different approach to culture in Germany and in France, or rather to the distrust, or disregard, of the French rationalist, Latin culture typical of the West by romantic-irrationalist German thought -- as dating from the romantic era. The author also covers German nationalism, the Pan-German idea and the ideological developments of the Weimar era before commenting upon Vermeil's uncompromising condemnation of National Socialism in Germany, the perversion of the romantic-German idea of the 19th century and the Pan-German world concept. Barbara Waldstein

7:187. Gierszewski, Stanisław (Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of the History of Pomerania, Danzig). NACZELNE WŁADZE PRUS ZACHODNICH. (1772-1920) (ZMIANY ADMINISTRACYJNE A SUKCESJE REGISTRATUR) [The supreme authorities of Western Pomerania (1772-1920) (changes in administrative organization and the succession of records)]. *Archeion* 1960 33: 81-97. Describes the changes in the administrative divisions of Western Pomerania

(referring, roughly speaking, to territories of the Polish provinces taken by Prussia during the first partition of Poland), drawing attention to the various factors, mostly political ones, causing these numerous reorganizations. The author studies how these changes affected the movement of archival records.

A.F. Dygnas

7:188. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Münster). EINE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE DES 19. UND 20. JAHRHUNDERTS [A history of Germany in the 19th and 20th centuries]. Historische Zeitschrift 1960 190(3): 553-560. This critical discussion of Golo Mann's book Deutsche Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts (Frankfurt/Main: S. Fischer Verlag, 1959) finds some specific faults, but maintains that "the overall tone and conviction, the mastery of subject matter, and artistic execution are exemplary." Mann's work is a masterpiece of German historiography. G.H. Davis

7:189. Krummacker, F.A. GEOFFREY BARRACLOUGH UND DIE DEUTSCHE FRAGE [Geoffrey Barraclough and the German question]. Deutsche Rundschau 1960 86(4): 318-325. A favorable analysis of the approach taken by Geoffrey Barraclough to German history, as seen from his Factors in German History (Oxford: Blackwell, 1946) and The Origins of Modern Germany (Oxford: Blackwell, 1946). On the most important question pertaining to modern German history, the causes for the rise of the Third Reich, the author emphasizes Barraclough's sympathetic, yet frankly penetrating approach. Barraclough traces National Socialism back to medieval German history and treats this phenomenon as arising from a long line of inherent, inevitable and fundamental problems.

Barclay Ball

7:190. Seńkowska, Monika. PRÓBA REHABILITACJI PRUS [An attempt at the rehabilitation of Prussia]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(3): 870-879. Review article on three works on the history of Prussia: Gerhard Ritter's Kriegskunst und Kriegshandwerk, Vol. 1 (1954), Hans Joachim Schoepf's Konservative Erneuerung (1958) and Walter Hubatsch's Eckpfeiler Europas (1953). The reviewer regards these books as attempts to rehabilitate the role of Prussia and as propaganda on behalf of the re-establishment of the Prussian state -- in spite of the facts that Prussia's role as a state was condemned by no less a scholar than Friedrich Meinecke, and the state itself was dissolved by the Interallied Control Commission in 1947. A.F. Dygnas

7:191. Walther, Rolf (Frankfurt on Main). DIE VERÄNDERUNGEN OST- UND WESTPREUSSISCHER STADTGRUNDRISSE NACH DER ORDENSZEIT [Changes in East and West Prussian city plans since the time of the orders]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1960 9(1): 33-56. A research report on the alterations of plans or diagrams of towns and cities of East and West Prussia from the age of the crusading orders to the period after World War I. The author describes alterations in town plans caused by fires, town reorganization in the 18th and early 19th century, changes revealed by comparison of several plans of the same city, and changes evident from reports of the 16th and 17th centuries. G.H. Davis

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:252

7:192. Bredin, A.E.C. THE ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING CORPS CENTENARY: 1860-1960. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1960 105(620): 568-570. One of the attempts to improve army training after the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny was the appointment, in 1860, of Major Hammersley and twelve non-commissioned officers as the Army Gymnastic Staff. A brief survey of subsequent developments shows, in particular, the influence of Swedish and Danish methods. W.D. McIntyre

7:193. Driver, Christopher. COWARDS ALL: HOW MANY BATTALIONS HAS DISSENT? National and English Review 1958 150(904): 243-247. An account of "the Nonconformist conscience" from the establishment in 1732 of the body known as the Protestant Dissenting Deputies with the object of securing the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts to the virtual death of Nonconformism today. Religious liberty has been achieved and education is an issue already settled, so that there is nothing to unite the Free Churches. The author attri-

butes the disintegration of Nonconformism to four primary factors: the weakness of the Church as a whole; dissension within the body of the Free Churches; the growing ecumenical movement, and finally the shift in the geographical and social location of strong Nonconformist centers.

Barbara Waldstein

7:194. Fairlie, Henry. ANEURIN BEVAN AND THE ART OF POLITICS. History Today 1960 10(10): 661-667. In a tribute to Aneurin Bevan, compares the "peculiar elevated patriotism" of the British Labour firebrand to that of Fox during the Napoleonic Wars. Bevan's greatness lay in his striving to maintain, and even reassert, the predominance of politics over all its spurious rivals -- sociology, economics and, above all, mass psychology. He was never guided by public or party opinion, relying on his own judgment of the British people. "A man of size," his passing was mourned sincerely by friend and foe. Barbara Waldstein

7:195. Houston, George (Univ. of Glasgow). LABOUR RELATIONS IN SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE BEFORE 1870. Agricultural History Review 1958 6(1): 27-41. A study of the institutional factors which influenced relations between farm workers and employers before 1879 and helped to determine working conditions in Scottish agriculture. The author considers three stages in labor relations: 1) a stage in which wage levels and working conditions were regulated by law, and the workmen's freedom of movement was severely limited; 2) one in which the market became the "regulator," and conditions of employment were negotiated by individual employers and workmen, disputes being settled by the courts, and 3) one in which the first signs of collective agreements appeared, and organized movements for improved working conditions developed which paved the way for the later agricultural trade unions.

Barbara Waldstein

7:196. Sylvester, Dorothy (Univ. of Manchester). THE COMMON FIELDS OF THE COASTLANDS OF GWENT. Agricultural History Review 1958 6(1): 9-26. A survey of the geographical features and the historical factors influencing the development of agriculture in the coastlands of Gwent, between the mouths of the Usk and Wye Rivers. A feature of this Borderland country was the survival of the system of open fields and intermixed holdings into the 19th century.

Barbara Waldstein

7:197. Winsbury, J.F.R. JACOB'S RIFLE AND A CARBINE OF THE SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE. Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society 1960 11(42): 42-44. An account of the Jacob's Rifle and of the carbine of the Scinde Irregular Horse. J.A.S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:205

7:198. Gamillscheg, Felix. DIE WIENER RUDOLPHINA [The Rudolphina University, Vienna]. Neue Deutsche Hefte 1958 (53): 805-816. Surveys the history of the Rudolphina University, Vienna, from its foundation to the present. The basis of the university in its present form was laid under Maria Theresa by Gerard van Swieten, who reorganized the whole structure of the institution and introduced the first Viennese School of Medicine, established various new faculties, etc. The author comments upon the many celebrated scholars of the university and its achievements, both under the Habsburg Empire and in the years after 1918, and describes the reform plan conceived by Heinrich Drimmel, Austrian Minister of Education, to deal with important organizational and academic problems affecting the future of the institution.

Barbara Waldstein

7:199. Hofer, Stefan. LA HUELTA DE ESPAÑA EN LA CULTURA AUSTRIACA [Spain's mark on Austrian culture]. Arbor (Spain) 1959 43(159): 406-420. An account of Spanish influence, which radiated from the Court, on the social, intellectual and artistic circles of Vienna, and the influence, from the period of Romanticism to Grillparzer, of the Golden Century of Spanish drama. C.B. (IHE 33066)

7:200. Horáková-Gašparšková, Anna. POZNÁMKA O SLOVENSKO-RUSKÝCH VZŤAHOCH V 18. STOR. [Remark about Slovak-Russian relations in the 18th century]. Historický

Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 242-243. Russian-Slovak relations began during the time of Rákóczi's Fight for Liberty (1703-1711), when agents of Peter the Great operated in Upper Hungary (Slovakia) and looked for soldiers and other skilled men for Russia. The author also refers to the activities of Daniel Krman, Ján Kollár and Pavel Jozef Šafárik. Published sources are used.

F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:201. Panovová, Ema. JESENSKÝ A SLOVANSTVO [Jesenský and Slavdom]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3): 435-438. The life and works of the noted Slovak author Janko Jesenský (1874-1945) are reviewed to show his positive attitude toward both tsarist and Soviet Russia. According to his view Russia has always been the main support of Slavic peoples under foreign domination. Jesenský's positive faith in the Russian-dominated Slavic solidarity was based to a great extent on his anti-German sentiment. Based on published sources. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

IRELAND

7:202. Delany, V.T.H. LEGAL STUDIES IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, SINCE THE FOUNDATION. Hermathena 1957 89: 3-16. Describes the lack of any formal education for the legal profession in Great Britain from late medieval times up to the 18th century, the foundation of a Chair of Law at Oxford in 1758 and the subsequent application for letters patent by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1761. The author traces the history of the legal faculty at the university, commenting on changes and developments within its structure, and makes recommendations for new methods of teaching in the Law School of the future. Barbara Waldstein

ITALY

See also: 7:60, 66

7:203. Allocati, Antonio. RICCARDO FILANGIERI. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1959 19(3): 295-308. Riccardo Filangieri di Candida Gonzaga (1882-1959), one of the last of the old-school erudite Neapolitans, served as superintendent of the state archives at Naples, then as inspector general of archives, and in 1956 as president of the International Council on Archives. His fundamental work was Codice diplomatico amalfitano and subsidiary publications, and one volume of Codice diplomatico barese. He played an important role in the restoration of the Angevin castle at Naples. He completed the renovation of the Naples Archives in 1939, saw them largely destroyed in World War II and then had the task of rebuilding them, both in respect to locale and lost documents.

S.E. Humphreys

POLAND

See also: 7:100, 102, 187

7:204. Jasiczek, Stanisław. MATERIAŁY ARCHIWALNE W POCZDAMIE I MERSEBURGU Z L. 1850-1920 DOTYCZĄCE HISTORII GOSPODARCZEJ ZIEM POLSKICH [Archival material from Potsdam and Merseburg concerning the economic history of the Polish territories between 1850 and 1920]. Archeion 1960 33: 127-142. A description of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv in Potsdam and its branch in Merseburg from the point of view of materials of interest for Polish history. An appendix lists selected volumes from both archives. A.F. Dygnas

7:205. Macurek, Józef. CZESI A POLACY W PRZESZŁOŚCI. STAN BADAŃ PO R. 1945 I POSTULATY NA PRZYSZŁOŚĆ [Czechs and Poles in the past. State of research after 1945 and postulates for the future]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(2): 329-350. A paper read at the first conference of the Polish-Czechoslovak Historical Commission in April 1959. The author stresses that few works devoted especially to the subject of the history of Czech-Polish relations were written after the war by Czech and Slovak historians, but that a fair

number of works exist which touch on the subject incidentally. These works are enumerated and described. In conclusion the author suggests the lines on which future research should develop. A.F. Dygnas

7:206. Ryszka, Franciszek. NAJNOWSZA HISTORIA POLSKI W HISTORIOGRAFII ZACHODNIO-NIEMIECKIEJ [Recent Polish history in West German historiography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(2): 392-403. A review article on Polen, edited by Werner Markert (Köln-Graz: Böhlau-Verlag, 1959). The reviewer supplies a detailed analysis of the individual articles in the work, which covers all aspects of Poland's life from 1914 to 1957. Generally he praises the exhaustive and ostensibly objective treatment of problems, but makes one basic complaint: that rather by omission than by commission, by means of various undertones, the final impression made by this work is unfavorable to Poland, even with respect to prewar Poland. A.F. Dygnas

7:207. Szezepański, Jan. Z BADAŃ NAD INTELIGENCJĄ POLSKĄ XIX WIEKU (TYMCZASOWE DONIESIENIE O BADANIACH) [Studies on the Polish intelligentsia of the 19th century: interim report on the state of research]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1960 4(3): 133-139. On the basis of entries in Polski Słownik Biograficzny [The Polish biographical dictionary] and various encyclopedic works, presents a statistical analysis of the social origin, profession, religion, political affiliations, foreign travels, etc., of 860 persons. A.F. Dygnas

7:208. Zaborowska, Janina (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, Warsaw). OCALALE AKTA SZKÓŁ KALISKICH Z LAT 1775-1918 W ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNYM AKT DAWNYCH W WARSZAWIE [Records of the schools of Kalisz, 1775-1918, preserved in the Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw]. Archeion 1960 33: 51-61. A summary of the contents of what appears to be a small fragment of once extensive archives. As most of the educational records were destroyed during World War II, the value of these remnants is high. They cover mostly the periods of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland. A.F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:42, 176, 200

7:209. Cherepnin, L.V., V.N. Shumilov, and others. DOKUMENTY PO ISTORII SSSR I RUSSKO-SHVEDSKIKH OTNOSHENII V ARKHIVAKH SHVETSII [Documents on the history of the USSR and on Russian-Swedish relations filed in Swedish archives]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (6): 113-126. A brief survey of relevant documents in the holdings of the State Archives in Stockholm, the archives of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, the Royal Military Archives, the manuscript department of the Royal National Library, the Department of Slav Manuscripts of the Library of the Gymnasium in Västerås, and the Library of the University of Uppsala. The documents discussed relate to the period 1536-1917. Erna Wollert (t)

7:210. Kiparsky, V. (Free Univ. of Berlin). THE AMERICAN WESTERNER IN RUSSIAN FICTION. Russian Review 1961 20(1): 36-44. Traces fictional descriptions of America by Russian writers from Dostoevsky to the Soviet writer Kazantsev (especially his science fiction novel Mol Severnyi [The breakwater North], 1953). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:211. Mosichuk, Zenovia. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATION. Ukrainian Review 1959 6(1): 54-62. Describes the part played by Ukrainian women in the nation's fight for independence, dating from 1884, when the first women's associations were established as part of an organized movement for emancipation. Women of the Ukraine gained equal rights of citizenship before those of other countries and began at an early date to participate in the struggle for Ukrainian freedom, first under tsarist Russia, to a less extent under the milder Austro-Hungarian regime in the western region of the country, then against Polish and Soviet domination, against the Nazi occupation, and finally against the present Soviet rule. The author recounts the bravery and integrity of Ukrainian women writers, as well as of the countless members of underground organizations which worked and are still working in various

capacities for their country, enduring torture and death rather than betraying their ideals, and appeals to the women of the free world to give them moral support in their continued fight for freedom.
Barbara Waldstein

7:212. Studynsky, Yuriy. THE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY OF UKRAINE IN HISTORY. *Ukrainian Review* 1959 6 (1): 13-18. A survey of historical events in the Ukraine from 1767 to 1921 with a view to explaining the fundamental urge of all true Ukrainians for the unity of all Ukrainian territories in one free and independent state.
Barbara Waldstein

7:213. Unsigned. KAZAKH CUSTOMARY LAW. *Central Asian Review* 1957 5 (2): 127-143. Based on information derived from T. M. Kul'telezev's *Ugolovnoye Obychnoye Pravo Kazakhov* [Criminal customary law of the Kazakhs] (Alma-Ata, 1955), this survey covers the traditional laws of the Kazakhs and the punishment decreed for such offenses as physical injury and assault, insult, crimes relating to marriage and the family, theft and robbery, injury and destruction of property, crimes against the government, and crimes against religion. These laws continued after the union with Russia, but toward the end of the 19th century, Russian influence gradually increased, and the old traditions were broken. Such customary laws and punishments are regarded as criminal by the present Soviet regime.
See also: 7:214. Barbara Waldstein

7:214. Unsigned. THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CUSTOMS OF THE KAZAKHS. *Central Asian Review* 1957 5 (1): 5-20. An introduction to a study of Kazakh customary law in the same periodical [See abstract 7:213]. The first section deals with the evolution of the social structure, the clan leaders and the people, and the second section is concerned with social customs and discusses personal characteristics and culture, religion and clan customs. Bibliography.
Barbara Waldstein

7:215. --. MEASURING PRODUCTION IN THE USSR. *American Economic Review* 1958 48 (2). Nutter, G. Warren (Univ. of Virginia), INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE SOVIET UNION, pp. 398-411. Williams, Ernest W., Jr. (Columbia Univ.), SOVIET TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARISON WITH THE U.S., pp. 412-421. Heymann, Hans, Jr., and Holland Hunter, DISCUSSION: pp. 422-427. A preliminary summary, supported by comparative tables, of work in progress at the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research. Nutter's paper is an elementary interpretation of three types of indexes of Soviet production, measuring respectively production of industrial materials, finished products, and all kinds of industrial goods. Any comparison of industrial growth in the Soviet Union and the United States is difficult, since Soviet official statistics are inaccurate, and moreover the character of growth in the two countries is fundamentally different. Khrushchev's claims for Soviet industrial growth are grossly exaggerated, as the tables derived from indexes based on Soviet data but computed by Western methods clearly indicate. Williams' paper is based on a more extensive study to be published by the Bureau and draws on data presented in this forthcoming publication. Again, the widely varying transport systems in the two countries render comparison difficult. Labor and tariff factors are also important considerations in forming comparisons. The Soviet railroads, worked by steam power, offer a service quality roughly comparable with American standards before the First World War; nevertheless, due to labor conditions highly favorable to intensive operation, it seems that the Soviet railroad system does make a much more intensive use of its capital plant than is achieved, on the average, by the railways of the U.S., still allowing for the excessive claims of Soviet official statistics. In the discussion the speakers conclude that it would be a mistake to underrate the enormous potentialities of science and technology influencing Soviet industrial growth and call for co-operation between transport experts and economists from both countries in widening the extent of scientific communication between the Soviet Union and the United States.
Barbara Waldstein

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7:209

7:216. Olsson, Henrik A. (Sundsvall). 1949 ÅRS UPPSKOVSINSTITUT: HISTORIK [The postponement institution of

1949: a history]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1960 63 (5): 357-381. Traces discussion in the Swedish parliament after 1863 of procedures for carrying over bills from one parliamentary session to the next. Various substitutes were used, although constitutional law prior to 1949 made no provision for them. The debates of 1873-1884 on the procedural problem are examined in detail. The final solution of 1949 grew out of considerations which were both similar to and deviant from those raised in the debates.

Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 7:199

7:217. Altabella, José. NUEVAS APORTACIONES A LA HISTORIA DEL PERIODISMO ASTURIANO [New contributions to the history of Asturian journalism]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* (Spain) 1959 13 (38): 398-426. A short review of periodical publications in Asturias during the 19th century, also drawing attention to some "Relaciones," the forerunners of journalism, of the 18th and early 19th century. Of special importance was the *Faro Asturiano* (1856-73), which was identified with the *Unión Liberal* and was the most important local paper and one of the best in Spain at the time. The author examines the editorship, organization and administration of this publication. Bibliography. Illustrated. A. G. (IHE 33369)

7:218. Gallego Morell, Manuel. PASADO, PRESENTE Y FUTURO DEL DERECHO PROCESAL ESPAÑOL [The past, present and future of Spanish trial law]. *Revista General de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* (Spain) 1959 38 (2): 224-248. Discusses the basic characteristics of Spanish trial-law thought and legislation, especially since the Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil in 1881, which is still in force. J. N. (IHE 33434)

7:219. La Sagra, Ramón de. APUNTE PARA UNA BIBLIOTECA DE ESCRITORES ECONOMICOS ESPAÑOLES [Note for a library of Spanish economic writers]. *Cuadernos Bibliográficos de Hacienda Pública* (Spain) 1958 1 (2): 323-349, (3): 573-592, and 1959 2 (4): 139-160. The complete text of the second edition, published in 1853, of this important work, which lists 1,000 publications from the end of the 18th to the first half of the 19th century. J. N. (IHE 32518)

7:220. Llopis, Rodolfo. ARAQUISTAIN EN LA VIDA INTELECTUAL Y POLITICA ESPAÑOLA [Araquistain in Spanish intellectual and political life]. *Cuadernos* (France) 1959 (39): 5-15. Biographical and intellectual portrait of the Socialist politician Luis Araquistain (1886-1959). Araquistain was a son of the Generation of 1898, a great journalist and essayist, with a definite anti-Communist vocation. J. V. V. (IHE 33617)

7:221. Maraño, Gregorio. UN PERIODISTA INSUPERABLE (DE MI DIARIO) [An untiring journalist (from my diary)]. *Cuadernos* (France) 1959 (39): 3-4. Note on Luis Araquistain and his spiritual unrest. J. V. V. (IHE 33618)

7:222. Mira Izquierdo, Luis. EL PERIODISMO EN LAS ISLAS CANARIAS [Journalism in the Canary Islands]. *Gaceta de la Prensa Española* (Spain) 1958 12 (118): 737-744. Chronological list and description of the newspapers published in the Canary Islands from the middle of the 18th to the end of the 19th century. The first printed newspaper appeared in 1785. M. Ll. (IHE 33370)

7:223. Moneris, Alejandro G. EL PERIODISMO Y EL DESARROLLO DE LA GRAN PRENSA [Journalism and the development of the press]. *Gaceta de la Prensa Española* (Spain) 1958 12 (119): 771-817. A survey of the history of journalism, which is divided into six stages: protohistory of journalism, newssheets, regular journalism, doctrinal journalism, informative journalism, influential journalism. The author examines the first three stages, with special reference to the Spanish press, and pays particular attention to the gazette as a point of departure in Spanish journalism. Article to be continued. S. B. (IHE 33055)

7:224. Ocerín, Enrique de. LA NOBLEZA EN LAS HOJAS DE SERVICIOS DE LOS MILITARES [The nobility in the army's service records]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1958 6 (30): 791-804. Defends the probatory worth of army service records as an indication of noble rank, particularly of those after 1836, in which rank is stated without having any value with respect to promotion. J. C. (IHE 33362)

7:225. Urmeneta, Fermín de. LECCIONES DE TRANSCENDENCIA SOCIAL EN EL IDEARIO DE PEDRO FONT PUIG [Lessons of social transcendence in the ideology of Pedro Font Puig]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1960 (49): 101-109. Comments on and praises three writings by Professor Font Puig (died in 1958). J. V. V. (IHE 33619)

7:226. Viñas y Mey, Carmelo. APUNTES SOBRE HISTORIA SOCIAL Y ECONOMICA DE ESPAÑA [Notes on the social and economic history of Spain]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1959 43 (157): 33-57, and (158): 202-276. Critical analysis of the first two volumes of *Historia social y económica de España y América* (Barcelona: Editorial Teide, 1957), edited by J. Vicens Vives. C. B. (IHE 32516)

7:227. Voltes Bou, Pedro. PAPELES NOBILIARIOS ESPAÑOLES EN EL ARCHIVO DE ESTADO DE AUSTRIA [Spanish nobiliary papers in the Austrian State Archives]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1958 6 (28): 465-480, 1959 7 (33): 273-288, (34): 417-432, (35): 545-560, and (36): 673-684. A chronological list of relevant documents, in the Staatsarchiv, Vienna, covering the years 1373-1915. A. M. (IHE 27013)
J. C. (IHE 33043)

SWITZERLAND

7:228. Kahl, Konrad (Zürich). FÖDERALISTISCHES BEWUSSTSEIN IN DER SCHWEIZ [Consciousness of federalism in Switzerland]. *Schweizer Monatshefte* 1959 39 (8): 710-718. The Swiss Federal Constitution of 1874 achieved a very subtle system of a sovereignty shared by the federation and the 25 cantons. The identification with the canton is menaced today by migration within Switzerland, which submerges more and more the individual character of each cantonal state. The consciousness to form a democratic federation supposes a general will to cultivate it, as by local manifestations, personal political activity and attachment to the various local dialects. Federal consciousness protects Switzerland from social amorphism and problems of linguistic minorities. Every canton is still absolutely sovereign in its school system, from elementary school to the eight universities, the Federal Institute of Technology being the only institution run by the Swiss Confederation. A

Latin America

7:229. Cama Miranda, Mario. LA UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA [The Peruvian university]. *Revista Universitaria* (Peru) 1959 48 (116): 9-102. A picture of this university today, preceded by a brief historical summary of the universities of Peru. E. Rz. (IHE 33817)

7:230. Castro, M[anuel], O.F.M. BODAS DE DIAMANTE DEL P. CAMILO AGRASAR, MISIONERO FRANCISCANO [Diamond jubilee of Father Camilo Agrasar, Franciscan missionary]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* (Spain) 1959 19 (76): 490-494. Biographical notes (largely based on articles published in *El Eco Franciscano*, 1908-1950) on this Franciscan missionary (born in 1860), whose activity in Bolivia was notable. M. L. (IHE 33608)

7:231. Castro Leal, Antonio. SITUACION DE MEXICO EN LA AMERICA LATINA [Mexico's position in Latin America]. *Memoria del Colegio Nacional* (Mexico) 1958 4 (1): 119-130. Summary of the outstanding features of Mexico's historical evolution from the Spanish conquest to the present, discussing also Mexico's role in the Latin American world. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33759)

7:232. Davis, Harold E. (American Univ., Washington, D.C.). TRENDS IN SOCIAL THOUGHT IN TWENTIETH CENTURY LATIN AMERICA. *Journal of Inter-American*

Studies 1959 1 (1): 57-71. In this survey of some of the trends in social thought in present-day Latin America, comments on the persistence of older trends (Comptian positivism and Spencerian evolutionary thought, as well as Marxism), but shows that the main influences affecting contemporary thought are American (especially concerning the philosophy of history) and Spanish. The writings of the Spanish philosophers Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset have stimulated the Spanish intellectual influence. In general new writers tend to turn against the evolutionary-historical social science of the end of the 19th century, adopting an "existentialist relativism, both idealistic and naturalistic, the neo-Thomistic accent upon universalism and upon social voluntarism, humanistic personalism, and relativistic empiricism." Barbara Waldstein

7:233. De Young, Maurice (Univ. of Nevada). CLASS PARAMETERS IN HAITIAN SOCIETY. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1 (4): 449-458. In a study of the distinct caste and class elements affecting the parameters of Haitian society, rejects previous writings of American scholars based on the study of traditional society. The author discusses the structure of this former society and the various socio-economic factors, education measures and political issues which led to its gradual disintegration, commenting on the influence of language, religion and color in interclass relations. The revolution of 1946 brought the first evidence of the political solidarity of the middle class, and any analysis of Haitian society today must take into account the importance of this middle class as an extremely articulate and effective political force, far more influential than the wealthy upper class and the proletariat and rural members of the lowest status group. Barbara Waldstein

7:234. Gutiérrez, Julio G. EL CUZCO A TRAVES DE LOS TIEMPOS [Cuzco through the ages]. *Revista del Instituto Americano de Arte* (Peru) 1959 9 (9): 267-273. A historical sketch of this Peruvian city from the earliest days to the present. D. B. (IHE 33832)

7:235. Gutiérrez Ferreira, Pedro Pablo. LIMA, CIUDAD DE REYES [Lima, city of kings]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1960 (121): 83-95. An article written on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the city (1535), dealing with four different aspects: 1) Lima as a foundation of Pizarro (including a description of the location and plan); 2) Lima as a city of kings (describing its coat of arms and ceremonies connected with the Crown); 3) viceroys (describing their work of cultural and artistic development, fiestas, etc.), and 4) religion (dealing with construction and personalities). Extracts from poetry are included. B. T. (IHE 33830)

7:236. Hermida Piedra, César. PANAMA: ESQUINA CENTRAL DEL MUNDO [Panama: the central point of the world]. *Revista del Núcleo del Azuay y de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana* 1959 8 (9): 64-82. Discusses various aspects of the life and landscape of Panama, with some references to the colonial era. Included is a description of Fort San Lorenzo, built at the mouth of the Chagres in 1597. D. B. (IHE 33828)

7:237. Larraín, Carlos J. PEÑALOÉN. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1958 25 (59): 56-97. Data on the various proprietors who have owned the Chilean plantation of Peñalolén from the 16th century to the present. Based on published works and archival documents. E. Rz. (IHE 33826)

7:238. Ortiz, Dionisio. RESEÑA HISTORICA DE LAS MISIONES FRANCISCANAS DE LA SELVA DESDE LA CREACION DE LA PROVINCIA MISIONERA DE SAN FRANCISCO SOLANO (1908-1958) [Historical account of the Franciscan missions of la Selva from the creation of the missionary province of San Francisco Solano (1908-1958)]. *España Misionera* (Spain) 1958 14 (58): 147-177. A brief history of the Franciscan missionary province of Peru from its constitution in 1908. Some biographical data are presented on the Superiors who have governed it and on certain illustrious missionaries. The state of the missions in 1958 is also discussed. E. S. (IHE 33609)

7:239. Rogers, Edward J. (San Jose State College). BRAZIL'S RIO DOCE VALLEY PROJECT. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1 (2): 123-140. Describes the

velopment during the 1890's and the first half of the 20th century of the rich Itabira iron ore fields in the state of Minas Gerais and of the Rio Doce Valley, which offered a natural corridor for transportation. The essential problems which led to such prolonged controversy and frustration among those responsible for the project mainly concerned the construction and control of a railway line. Despite setbacks, the perseverance of those concerned with the development of the project ultimately met with success, and American and Brazilian authorities are now embarking upon a plan to expand production and exportation.

Barbara Waldstein

7:240. Rosenswainke, Ira (U.S. Government). THE JEWISH POPULATION OF ARGENTINA: CENSUS AND ESTIMATE, 1887-1947. Jewish Social Studies 1960 22(4): 195-214.

Analysis of the somewhat sketchy statistics available: immigration reports, national and municipal censuses, and reports of the Jewish Colonization Association. The author provides tables and some comparative data with Canada. The Jewish community increased in this period from less than one thousand to more than a quarter of a million. Many settled on the holdings of the Jewish Colonial Association, but by 1947 three-fourths of the Jewish population resided in the Buenos Aires area.

A. B. Rollins

7:241. Wójcik, Jan. ANTONI OLCZA W BRAZYLII [Antoni Olcha in Brazil]. Kultura 1960 14(12): 122-134. Review of Antoni Olcha's impressions of the life of Polish immigrants in Brazil, Szumiął debry nad Iguassu [Oaks are rustling on the Iguassú] (Warsaw, 1959). An appendix publishes a bibliography of some eighty Polish books and papers on Polish life in Brazil published between 1880 and 1939.

A.F. Dygnas

Middle East

7:242. MacLaurin, E.C.B. THE YEMEN. Australian Outlook 1958 12(3): 33-45. Following a geographical survey of Yemen, describes the history of the region from ancient times to the present. The author gives details of the British political and commercial activities in Yemen, particularly during the 19th century, of the constant struggle against the Turkish regime, and of the development of the Arab League. He concludes with a discussion of current developments. Bibliography.

Barbara Waldstein

Pacific Area

7:243. Billman, Cuthbert, O.M.I. (Editor, Sulu Star). ISLAM IN SULU. Philippine Studies 1960 8(1): 51-57. Reviews the history of Islam in Sulu, stressing particularly the poor state of the religion immediately before the First World War in contrast to the transformation which followed during the postwar years. The author attributes this change to improved organization, inspired by the political interests of some Moslem leaders who understood how to appeal to the people's strong sense of cultural solidarity. The strengthening of religious ties has welded the Moslem population into one strong provincial group with excellent schools and institutions for religious and social activities.

Barbara Waldstein

7:244. Zafra, Nicolas. ON THE WRITING OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY. Philippine Studies 1958 6(4): 454-460. An appeal for the writing of a scholarly history of the Philippines, this article answers the assertion of Professor Teodoro A. Agoncillo (in "An Interpretation of our History under Spain," Sunday Times Magazine, 24 August 1958) that the Filipinos had no history of their own before 1872. The author claims that as subjects of Spain, the Filipinos were unable to form their own destiny, but still had a history, and stresses the significant role of the Catholic Church in forming Philippine culture and building the Filipino people into a nation. He finally calls for the ordering of the neglected National Archives as a vital source of historical research.

Barbara Waldstein

United States of America

See also: 7:2, 163, 215, 653, 738

7:245. Bailey, Thomas A. (Stanford Univ.). AMERICA'S EMERGENCE AS A WORLD POWER: THE MYTH AND THE VERITY. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(1): 1-16. Challenges the popular assumption that the United States emerged as a world power in the 1890's. The assertion is propounded, backed by analysis and evidence, that from 1776 on the United States exerted a significant influence upon the world.

R. Lowitt

7:246. Bernstein, Melvin H. (Alfred Univ.). EMERSON'S SEA SHELLS. American Quarterly 1960 12(2, part 2): 231-236. An appreciation of the American studies program in the United States. "American studies," declares the author, "is aware of more than the specialist discipline It implicates the many varieties of the intellectual experience." As for the charge that the American studies program leads to chauvinism, "there is no need for us to feel anxious about literary investigations that help to define 180 million Americans."

W.M. Armstrong

7:247. Bogue, Allan G. (Univ. of Iowa). SOCIAL THEORY AND THE PIONEER. Agricultural History 1960 34(4): 21-34. The social structure of pioneer communities influenced the personalities of the residents. The influence of social structures on individuals is difficult to measure, and the historian must draw upon the work of other social scientists, particularly anthropologists and sociologists. Most available evidence indicates that most settlers moved to the new lands in the expectation that they would improve their economic and social position. By the act of migration, they broke the social relationships which had assisted them in patterning their lives in their former homes. Since the environment presented problems difficult for individual solution, there was a greater amount of informal co-operation than in older areas. There was also a greater amount of political participation on the frontier than in older communities. However, conflict situations, difficulties in establishing social relationships, the lack of clearly defined social norms, and hardships in the new environment sometimes led to attitudes that were reflected in high crime rates, resort to emotional religion, marked incidence of mental disease, and continued mobility.

W.D. Rasmussen

7:248. Brydon, G. MacLaren (Diocese of Virginia). CONCERNING THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH, 1066-1960. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(4): 302-314. Shows that until the Civil War, offerings were used as alms only. Because of Civil War economic problems, weekly offerings for church support began to be used (in 1863). The envelope system began in 1872, and duplex envelopes made their first appearance in 1911. Since the 1920's there has been a new interest in proportionate giving.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:249. Carter, Wilmoth A. NEGRO MAIN STREET AS A SYMBOL OF DISCRIMINATION. Phylon 1960 21(3): 234-242. The Negro, like other ethnic and racial groups, has adjusted to urban life in specific, group-oriented fashion, and his "Main Street" has been a shopping and social center, a service and cultural area. Raleigh, North Carolina, provided data for the following description. In the 1880-90 period, Negro barbers, shoemakers, butchers, and others served Negroes and white people on downtown "front streets." There was a limited amount of forced segregation. In the 20th century, white realtors increasingly would not rent to Negroes, who migrated to streets segregated for Negroes. There was fluctuating segregation and minimum discrimination, 1865-75; fixed segregation and heightened discrimination, 1875-1910; persistent segregation and lessened discrimination, 1910-1930's; and a "sloping" segregation and a less obvious discrimination since then. The depression of the 1930's modified white policy, since white people sought Negro patronage, and this process has continued. Negro "Main Street" persists because discriminatory policies are still pursued.

L. Filler

7:250. Duker, Abraham G. AN EVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENT IN AMERICAN JEWISH LOCAL HISTORICAL WRITING. Publication of American Jewish Historical Society 1960 49(4): 215-253. Two thirds of this evaluation provides critical abstracts of publications on American Jewish

local history during the past ten years. Of the twenty full-length books, at least sixteen can be regarded as products of sustained and solid research. Dangers adhering to the writing of local histories are highlighted and specific recommendations are made to improve historiography in this field, among them the establishment of national consultation services, accurate bibliographies, and an Encyclopedia of American Jewish History. Discussants (pp. 254-264): Selig Adler and Hyman Berman.

F. Rosenthal

7:251. Fowler, Dorothy Ganfield (Hunter College). PRECURSORS OF THE HATCH ACT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 47(2): 247-262. Examines attempts to limit the influence of federal office-holders in party politics (1791-1939). Although the problem was discussed in Congress in 1791 and sporadically after 1836, the only limitations were those imposed by some presidents and department heads. The Pendleton Act (1883), supplemented by executive orders of Presidents Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, limited the political activities of classified employees. The Hatch Act (1939) extended limitations to unclassified employees as well. Advocates of limitation hoped to eliminate a source of political corruption, while opponents argued that limitations would deprive federal employees of a fundamental right to engage in political activity. D.R. Millar

7:252. Hitchner, Dell G. (Univ. of Washington). THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Parliamentary Affairs 1960 13(2): 185-197. A study of the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with special emphasis upon the similarities and essential differences between the British and American office. The author traces its history, comments upon procedure and special features, and states that whereas the British Speaker's authority is greater than his power, the American Speaker's power is greater than his authority, in view of the fundamentally different stipulations of the American Constitution which allow the American Speaker unmitigated partisanship.

Barbara Waldstein

7:253. Korn, Bertram W. (Rabbi, Philadelphia). A PROPOSAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR A NEW AMERICAN JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50(1): 68-72. A strong argument is presented for a new, analytic edition of Abraham S.W. Rosenbach's American Jewish Bibliography . . . until 1850. The need for a systematic, co-ordinated, co-operative program is indicated. F. Rosenthal

7:254. Lamale, Helen H. (U.S. Department of Labor). CHANGES IN CONCEPTS OF INCOME ADEQUACY OVER THE LAST CENTURY. American Economic Review 1958 48(2): 291-299. A review of the changes in concepts of income adequacy from the mid-19th to mid-20th century in the United States, divided into three broad periods coinciding roughly with the shifts in emphasis in empirical studies of income adequacy: 1860 to 1900, 1900 to 1935, and 1935 to date. Changes in concepts of income adequacy were inevitable in view of the changes that occurred in the many factors which influenced these concepts, such as the nature, distribution, and level of income; the composition of families and their place and manner of living; the scientific knowledge and productive power of the nation; and finally social, economic and political relationships, all of which have caused changes in the standard of living. American social and economic concepts often reflected those prevailing in Europe, particularly in the closing years of the 19th century. Although incomes in the past two decades have been more adequate than ever before to meet needs, and provisions for the needy are also more adequate, the author questions whether present-day provisions represent the maximum that can be provided by the American economy and whether sufficient research is being undertaken to measure need and make provision for the future. Barbara Waldstein

7:255. McGloin, John Bernard (Univ. of San Francisco). EUROPEAN ARCHIVAL RESOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC HISTORY. Church History 1961 30(1): 103-105. Discusses archival material, notably in Eire, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Spain, as well as papers in the archives of the Propaganda at Rome.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:256. McKittrick, Eric L. (Rutgers Univ.), and Stanley Elkins (Smith College). INSTITUTIONS IN MOTION. American Quarterly 1960 12(2, part 1): 188-197.

Proceeding from an acceptance of "motion as a basic cultural fact of American life," the authors adapt the Turner thesis to an urban setting in order to propose two corollaries to that thesis: first, that the transplanting overseas of urban institutions has forced these institutions to change character and to assume an expanded number of functions, and, second, that the survival of institutions in the United States depends in large measure on their portability. As an example of the first, the authors describe the greatly expanded role in the United States of Old World Catholic and Jewish organizations and secular organizations such as the Turnverein and Sokol. In illustration of their second hypothesis, the authors point to the machine-like uniformity of institutions across the United States, which enables masses of urban Americans to move about the country without losing their cultural identity. W.M. Armstrong

7:257. Ross, A.M. (Univ. of California). DO WE HAVE A NEW INDUSTRIAL FEUDALISM? American Economic Review 1958 48(5): 903-919. Considers the proposition that labor resources have become immobilized and a new industrial feudalism has been created because men can no longer afford to leave their jobs. The author examines such official evidence as statistics showing variations in the quit rates between 1910 and 1956, the decline in the quit rate during the 1920's, and the reduction in the quit rate in recent years, supported by such relevant factors as the spread of unionism, the stability of manufacturing employment, the effect of seniority rules and a range of sociological considerations. He maintains that there is no real justification for the proposition. Barbara Waldstein

7:258. Simonson, G.R. (Long Beach State College). THE DEMAND FOR AIRCRAFT AND THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, 1907-1958. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(3): 361-382. Traces the development of the aircraft industry from its beginnings in 1907 to 1958. The industry experienced its first tremendous rise as a result of the demand for aircraft generated during World War I. Cancellation of government contracts at the close of the war ushered in a bleak period which lasted until 1925, at which time the first of a series of government acts was passed designed to encourage commercial and military aviation. The depression of the 1930's once again placed a damper on a reviving industry. A desire on the part of the United States in the late 1930's to increase its air-power strength once again stimulated production. The demand for fighter planes was, of course, intensified enormously during the following war years. "From a rank of forty-fourth in value of output in 1939, the United States aircraft industry rose to become the largest manufacturing industry in the world in 1944." From the close of World War II to the outbreak of the Korean War another period of decline set in. Although government demand for air-power has remained intense since the close of the Korean War, its interest shifted from traditional aircraft to guided missiles. The author concludes that the future success of the manufacturer will depend largely on his ability to attain missile contracts and to adjust to the "space age" in general. E. Feldman

7:259. Smith, Denys. THE AMERICAN CONCEPT. National and English Review 1958 150(903): 198-201. Analyzes the essential contrast in structure as well as in function between American and British universities.

Barbara Waldstein

7:260. Woodall, Robert. THE WHITE HOUSE. History Today 1960 10(10): 695-701. A history of the White House, which caused its various occupants much alarm due to its original faulty construction until it was renovated under President Truman from 1948 to 1952, a new interior being built within the outer shell of the building begun in 1792.

Barbara Waldstein

7:261. --. AMERICA AND RUSSIA. American Heritage. Continuation from previous articles [See abstract 6:1056]. Part VI: Reynolds, Robert L., SEWARD'S WISE FOLLY, 1960 12(1): 44-47 and 103-108. Traces the history of the purchase of Alaska by Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1867 in the face of public hostility and apathy, and of the consequences of the purchase, and concludes that "what might have been a Russian beachhead became instead our forty-ninth state." Part VII: Hale, William Harlan, WHEN THE RED

STORM BROKE, 1961 12(2): 4-9 and 100-103. Traces the succession of "rival groups of amateur diplomats" sent from the USA to Russia during the Russian Revolution, their conflicting opinions and purposes, and the "calamitous results of their indecision." Both articles illustrated, undocumented. C.R. Allen

7:262. --. IS ANOTHER MAJOR BUSINESS CONTRACTION LIKELY? *American Economic Review* 1958 48(2). Achinstein, Asher (Library of Congress), THE MONEY ECONOMY AND BUSINESS CONTRACTIONS, pp. 106-116. Hickman, Bert G. (Brookings Institution), POSTWAR CYCLICAL EXPERIENCE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY, pp. 117-134. Bassie, Lewis V., Emerson P. Schmidt, and Daniel Hamberg, DISCUSSION, pp. 135-144. Achinstein maintains that on the basis of the past behavior of the economy, the statistical odds point to the likelihood of a business contraction steeper than either of those experienced since the Second World War.

This assumption is based on the fact that, despite the contra-cyclical measures developed since the thirties, the problems facing American economic life have grown to be so complicated that there is as yet no adequate mechanism to deal with them. Achinstein covers some of the most outstanding of these factors, distinguishes between minor and major cycles, outlines the strategic variables accounting for the long construction cycles of the past, comments on monetary policy, and finally the declines in the durable goods sectors and their effect upon economic stability. Considerable statistical material is incorporated into Hickman's paper to indicate the influence of autonomous forces upon the postwar American economic structure, such as hot and cold war influences, technology and population growth. Contraction cannot be regarded as a thing of the past, though no major contraction of the future need be as deep and prolonged as those of the 1870's, 1880's or 1930's.

Barbara Waldstein

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars" unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 7:510, 586

7:263. Carrera Stampa, Manuel. LA NAO DE LA CHINA [The China ship]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 9(33): 97-118. Deals with the ship known as the "Galleon of Manila," whose periodic crossings between Acapulco and Manila (1565-1821) nourished and encouraged the trade of New Spain, and also allowed the metropolis to occupy an important place in the Asian trade. The author examines the ship's outbound and return route, crew, passengers, cargo, capacity, the values and prices of merchandise carried, the fair held on its arrival at Acapulco and its cargo on the return journey. He concludes with an estimation of the importance and consequences of this transoceanic commerce. D. B. (IHE 33752)

7:264. Escartín Lartiga, Eduardo. LA ACCION POLITICA Y MILITAR DE ESPAÑA EN LA GUERRA CON LA REVOLUCION FRANCESA (1793-95). SUS ESPECIALES CARACTERISTICAS [Spain's political and military action in the war with the French Revolution (1793-95). Its special characteristics]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(4): 61-89. Following an explanation of the campaign, gives a critical assessment of the military conduct of both sides. Based on published works. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 33451)

7:265. Hale, John Richard. LAS GRANDES BATALLAS NAVALES DE LA HISTORIA [The great naval battles of history]. *Revista de Marina* (Chile) 1959 75(612): 687-701, and (613): 815-830. To show the advances made by the British navy in combat tactics at the end of the 18th century, gives a very detailed account of the battles of Les Saintes (1782), fought in the West Indies between the English and the French, and Trafalgar (1805), both of which were won by the English, whose technical superiority was evident. Reference is also made to the introduction of steamships and armored vessels in the middle of the 19th century. Article to be continued. R. C. (IHE 33361)

7:266. Kroitor, Harry P. (A. and M. College of Texas). COWPER, DEISM, AND THE DIVINIZATION OF NATURE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 511-526. "Cowper never doubts that nature reveals God or that the scientist can learn this truth from his investigations; he sees in speculative philosophy what he considers a misapplication of the results of scientific investigation, charging the error to the cold objectivity of the scientific approach and to the lack of humility in the scientist before the perfections of God's natural universe." W.H. Coates

7:267. Metzger, Lore (Mount Holyoke College), ed. COLERIDGE'S VINDICATION OF SPINOZA: AN UNPUBLISHED NOTE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(2): 279-293. Coleridge's comments on Spinoza, omitted from his *Treatise on Method*, but preserved in a British Museum manuscript, are "here printed in full for the first time." Disagreeing with Spinoza's concept of God, Coleridge nonetheless named the Ethics as one of the three 'greatest Works since the introduction of Christianity.'" W.H. Coates

7:268. Podach, E.F. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT ALS POLITIKER [Alexander von Humboldt as a politician]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1959 85(5): 430-439. Surveys the ideas and political influence of Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859). Barbara Waldstein

7:269. Psalidas, Athanasios P. TRUE HAPPINESS, OR THE BASIS OF ALL RELIGION. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 481-496. Selected passages, translated by Raphael Demos (Harvard University) from a book by Psalidas (1767-1829), a Greek empiricist who opposed the rational argument for religion in order to make way for revelation. W.H. Coates

7:270. Ritchie, C.I.A. LIEUTENANT STARKE AT THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC. *Notes and Queries* 1959 204(11): 385-387. A document in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, intended by its author to back up a claim for promotion, provides a useful account of the siege of Quebec, 1775-1776. W.D. McIntyre

7:271. Seleznev, M.S. DOKUMENTY NA RUSSKOM IAZYKE V PEKINSKOM ARKHIVE DREVNIKH AKTOV [Documents in the Russian language in the Peking Archives for Old Records]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 206-207. The Archives for Old Records in Peking contain more than fifty items which despite their incompleteness, are important for the study of the development of Sino-Russian economic, political and cultural relations in the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century. Erna Wollert (t)

7:272. Vávra, Jaroslav. K CHARAKTERU A VÝVOJI ČESKO-RUSKÝCH VZTAHŮ A SLOVANSKÉ VZÁJEMNOSTI V 18. A NA POČÁTKU 19. STOLETÍ [Data on the character and development of Czech-Russian relations and of Slavic solidarity in the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 238-242. Describes Czech-Russian scientific and political relations, from the foundation of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg to the 1820's, with emphasis on the work of Josef Dobrovský, a noted Czech philologist, and the plans of the Russian Decembrists for the unity of the Slavs. The Russians of that time, the first quarter of the 19th century, deserve credit for making the Czech question an important issue in European politics. Uses published sources. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:273. Woodman, Ross G. (Univ. of Western Ontario). SHELLEY'S CHANGING ATTITUDE TO PLATO. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(4): 497-510. Three distinct phases of Shelley's interpretation of Plato's philosophy in turn exerted an influence on "the unfolding of his own poetic vision." W. H. Coates

NAPOLEONIC ERA AND WARS

7:274. Azcárate, Pablo de. LA NOTA DE LA "JUNTA SUPREMA DE SEVILLA" AL ZAR ALEJANDRO I DE RUSIA (27 DE JULIO DE 1808) [The note from the "Junta suprema de Sevilla" to Tsar Alexander I of Russia (27 July 1808)]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* (Spain) 1959 144(2): 189-197. Publishes and comments on a petition to the tsar for military aid against Napoleon, which is now preserved in the Archives of the Russian Ministry for Foreign affairs. C. B. (IHE 33455)

7:275. Berrueto, José. ESPIAS Y GUERRILLEROS GUIPUZCOANOS [Spies and guerrillas of Guipúzcoa]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País* (Spain) 1959 15(3): 255-277. Various notes on the espionage service employed by the Deputation of Guipúzcoa (whose members adopted an equivocal attitude toward the French occupation, until they were replaced by General Thouvenot in 1810) and especially by the deputy Juan Manuel de Tellería, who worked with Blake and the Junta Central. References are made to Basque guerrillas (Lizárraga, Orcaiztegui and Jáuregui) who harassed French communications between Bayonne and Madrid. Based on material from archives of Guipúzcoa (San Sebastián and Tolosa) and Pamplona, the Archivo Militar, Segovia, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid. Extracts from documents are included in the text. J. Mr. (IHE 33456)

7:276. Chalmin, P. A L'OCCASION DE LA CAMPAGNE DE 1814: LES LUTTES PSYCHOLOGIQUES [Psychological warfare in the campaign of 1814]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 41-58. Discusses Allied attempts to alienate the French people from Napoleon and Napoleon's countermeasures during the campaign which ended in his first abdication. Examples of Allied propaganda are presented and the reactions of various groups in France are analyzed. Documented and illustrated. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

7:277. Cutiller, Antonio de P. LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN EL BAJO AMPURDÁN [The war of independence in Bajo Ampurdán]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 36-37. Although it was in the path of the contending armies, La Bisbal nevertheless helped in 1808 and 1809 in the defense and provisioning of Gerona. Later occupied by the French, it was liberated in September 1810 by Enrique O'Donnell. The author emphasizes the scarcity of information relating to this period in the local archives. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 33467)

7:278. Dalmau, Jorge. LA PRENSA DE LOS SITIOS [The press during the sieges (of Gerona)]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 43-44. Deals with the contents of the *Diario de Gerona* (344 numbers, from 20 June 1808 to 9 December 1810) and of the pro-French *Gazette de Gironne* (from 2 February 1812), in French and Catalan. J. Mr. (IHE 33448)

7:279. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. LOS TRES SITIOS DE GERONA Y EL "GRAN DIA" DE LA INMORTAL CIUDAD [The three sieges of Gerona and the immortal city's "great day"]. *Pensamiento y Acción* (Spain) 1958 9(95): 14-15. Notes commemorating the sieges of Gerona (1808-1809). C. F. (IHE 33459)

7:280. Elie, Bernard. LA CURIEUSE VIE DU GENERAL RADET "L'HOMME QUI A ENLEVE LE PAPE" 1762-1825 [The singular life of General Radet, "the man who kidnapped the Pope," 1762-1825]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 9-30. A biography of General Etienne Radet, Baron of the Empire. It emphasizes his work as an organizer and leader of the gendarmerie, both in metropolitan France and throughout the Napoleonic Empire, and follows his career as Provost-Marshal General of the Grand Army and his trial and imprisonment after the Hundred Days. His arrest of Pope Pius VII is treated as a minor episode in his career, except for the unpleasant notoriety which it brought him. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

7:281. Figueras Turró, José. UN VETERANO DE LOS SITIOS [A veteran of the sieges]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 65-66. Comments on a petition from the 83-year-old Narciso Busqué, a fighter in the war of independence, asking for a pension from the Junta Revolucionaria of Gerona in 1868. J. Mr. (IHE 33465)

7:282. Frigola, Tomás. FUNESTO BALANCE DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LAS TROPAS NAPOLEONICAS [The disastrous balance-sheet of the struggle against the troops of Napoleon]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 61. Demographical data, particularly concerning deaths, of the town of Porqueras in Gerona (1803-1812). Based on parish records. J. Mr. (IHE 33470)

7:283. Juandó, Pedro. GENERAL ALVAREZ DE CASTRO. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 12. After mentioning the different versions of General Álvarez' death in the castle of Figueras, concludes that it was in any case a criminal and inglorious one. J. Mr. (IHE 33460)

7:284. Juandó, Pedro. LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA EN EL AMPURDÁN [The war of independence in El Ampurdán]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(7): 12 and 14. Notes on the guerrillas Massanas and Rovira, who were active in this district. J. Mr. (IHE 33466)

7:285. Martí Vilá, Carles. GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The war of independence]. *Vida Samboyana* (Spain) 1958 (31): 6 and 9, (32): 2 and 6, (33): 5 and 15, (34): 2 and 8, (35): 6-7, (36): 5 and 16, (37): 7, and 1959 (38): 6 and 12. Detailed notes on the military, social and economic events in the town of Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona) during the years 1808-1814 and on the personalities who came to the fore in local affairs after the war of independence. Based on unpublished memoirs and on material from local archives. Bibliography. J. Ró. (IHE 27982 and 33468)

7:286. Mercader, Juan. EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TER (1812-1814) [The department of Ter (1812-1814)]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 45-48. Note on the departmental and local administration in this zone (department of Ter with its capital in Gerona) during the Napoleonic occupation. It served as a model for Napoleonic administration in its last stage of annexation (1812-1814). Based on published works, especially those by the author. J. Ró. (IHE 33473)

7:287. Mirambell Belloc, Enrique. D. EMILIO GRAHIT Y PAPELL, HISTORIADOR DE LOS SITIOS DE GERONA [Don Emilio Grahit y Papell, historian of the sieges of Gerona]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 38-40. Bibliographical note on this historian of Gerona, the author of a monumental and documented *Reseña histórica de los Sitios de Gerona en 1808 y 1809*, published between 1891 and 1894, as well as other complementary works. J. Mr. (IHE 33449)

7:288. Negre Pastell, Pelayo. UN GUERRILLERO DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. EL CORONEL DON JUAN RIMBAU Y TRULL [A guerrilla in the war of independence. Colonel Don Juan Rimbaú y Trull]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 53-56 and 62. Account of the services of this member of a somatén of El Ampurdán, who took part in the capture of the citadel of Figueras in 1811. After joining the regular army, he became a colonel, but Ferdinand VII later discharged him because of his liberal ideas. J. Mr. (IHE 33464)

7:289. Oliva Prat, Miguel. RECUERDOS DE LOS SITIOS DE GERONA EN EL MUSEO ARQUEOLOGICO PROVINCIAL [Mementos of the sieges of Gerona in the Provincial Archaeological Museum]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 67-72. Description of the chief objects in the Museum which commemorate the Spanish war of independence: the tomb which contained the remains of Álvarez de Castro, flags, arms, clothing, iconography, maps, printed-matter, pictures and plans of monuments. J. Mr. (IHE 33447)

7:290. Pla Cargol, Joaquín. TRES GOBERNADORES DE GERONA EN LOS AÑOS 1808 Y 1809 [Three governors of Gerona in the years 1808 and 1809]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(8): 23-30. Information about the conduct of 1) General Joaquín de Mendoza, governor of the town in 1808, who relinquished his command before the popular uprising, but who did not later disdain to accept a secondary position in the

struggle; 2) the second governor, Julián de Bolívar, who repulsed the first two Napoleonic assaults but was finally forced to sign the surrender, and 3) General Álvarez de Castro, whom the author considers to be innocent of the charge of cruelty to the people of Gerona. J. Mr. (IHE 33462)

7:291. Reglá, Juan. LOS PROYECTOS DEL REPRESENTANTE DE GERONA EN LA JUNTA SUPERIOR DEL PRINCIPADO, FRANCISCO FERRER Y FONT, Y LA ECONOMIA CATALANA DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The plans of the representative for Gerona in the Junta Superior del Principado, Francisco Ferrer y Font, and the Catalan economy during the war of independence]. *Revista de Gerona (Spain)* 1959 5(8): 33-36. An account of these plans for the supply of provisions to Catalonia at the beginning of 1812 to solve the great food shortage. Ferrer proposed free importation of grain, both Spanish and foreign, in exchange for the free export of colonial goods and the fruits of the area. The author draws particular attention to Ferrer's economic liberalism. J. Mr. (IHE 33472)

7:292. Rodríguez-Moñino, Antonio, ed. CARTAS DEL MARQUES DE LABRADOR (1814) [Letters from the Marqués de Labrador (1814)]. *Revista de Estudios Extremeños (Spain)* 1959 15(3): 579-608. Publishes for the first time thirteen letters from Pedro Gómez Labrador, Spain's representative at the Congress of Vienna, to the Duke de San Carlos, minister of Ferdinand VII. In the introduction the editor draws attention to Labrador's political brilliance and moral integrity. J. Mr. (IHE 33486)

7:293. Unsigned. EL MONASTERIO DE SAN DANIEL DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The monastery of San Daniel during the war of independence]. *Revista de Gerona (Spain)* 1959 5(8): 59-60 and 62. This monastery in Gerona had to be evacuated by the monks at the beginning of the sieges of the town, and was occupied in turn by forces of both belligerents. The author comments on the fortunes of this community, installed provisionally within Gerona. At the end of the war only six monks were left, and the monastery was completely destroyed. J. Mr. (IHE 33475)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 7:304

7:294. Bullock, H. (Brigadier, C.I.E., O.B.E.). A LIGHT DRAGOON IN CHINA. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1958 9(34): 42-44. Comments on the escort of Lord Macartney's embassy to "China and Tartary," 1792-93. J.A.S. Grenville

7:295. Wright, H.R.C. THE EMANCIPATION OF THE OPIUM CULTIVATORS IN BENARES. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(3): 446-460. In 1786 the East India Company established first an opium and later an indigo monopoly near Benares. The opium contractor worked through the existing landlords and tenants. He frequently resorted to force to compel the tenants to grow poppy, sometimes with the help of company revenue officers. The indigo planters operated by leasing land from the landowners. Bitter competition between the two contractors for land together with tenant resistance to both in the 1790's resulted in administrative action which forbade Europeans from leasing more than 25 acres or from compelling the cultivation of poppy, demanding instead the use of price incentives. This action prevented the development of the plantation system and preserved peasant proprietorships. Draws heavily on India Office, London Bengal Revenue Consultations for 1773-1794. A.H. Kittell

Canada

See: 7:307

Europe

FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "B General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 7:18, 335

7:296. Frotté, Edouard de. IL Y A CENT SOIXANTE ANS, UN CHOUAN REVAIT DE DEBARQUER EN NORMANDIE [A Chouan dreams of landing in Normandy a hundred and sixty years ago]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 31-40. A description of the plans of Count Louis de Frotté for a Royalist expeditionary force to land in Normandy and Brittany, to join forces with the local Royalists and to march on Paris. The strong similarities between this plan and that of the Western Allies in 1944 is stressed. H.J. Gordon, Jr.

7:297. Loubère, Leo A. (Univ. of Buffalo). THE INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS OF FRENCH JACOBIN SOCIALISM. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(3): 415-431. Traces the development of Jacobin socialism by analyzing the thought of more than a dozen French sociopolitical thinkers from the mid-18th to mid-19th century, with emphasis on Rousseau, Mably, Robespierre, Babeuf, Blanqui, Buchez, Leroux and Blanc. The author sees this development as a gradual integration of two streams of thought, originally distinct, though sharing vaguely common egalitarian convictions: a political stream from Rousseau, stressing popular sovereignty, and an economic stream from Mably, stressing common ownership. The political Jacobins increasingly realized the importance of economic matters, while the socialists became ever more politically conscious. Union was accomplished through recognition of the inseparability of political and economic affairs. The Babouvists recognized it momentarily as a matter of political expediency. Leroux and his friends sought to reconcile the two streams. Blanc synthesized them. A.H. Kittell

7:298. Rose, R.B. 18TH CENTURY PRICE RIOTS, THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE JACOBIN MAXIMUM. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(3): 432-445. Cites, as a "strong undercurrent" during the 18th century, many famine-provoked examples of popular seizure and sale of local grain supplies at nonspeculative prices. With the depreciation of the Assignats in 1792 the theme recurred, as the imposition, notably at Lyons and Orleans, of a "popular maximum" hinged on the idea that the prices of labor and necessities did not agree. The Girondin ministry opposed the movement, but the Commune of Paris and later the Mountain adopted it. By mid-1793 it had become a cornerstone of Jacobin policy designed to rally the sans-culottes to the Republic. The idea, however, also rationalized wage controls which later alienated the sans-culottes and helped break the Jacobin - sans-culotte unity, paving the way for Thermidor. A.H. Kittell

7:299. Thorburn, W.A. THE EAGLE AND COLOUR OF THE FRENCH 45TH REGIMENT OF THE LINE, 1815. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 9(36): 73-77. Traces the origin of the Eagle and Colour of the French 45th Regiment of the Line and provides a brief account of the history of the regiment. J.A.S. Grenville

7:300. Unsigned. NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE "GENEVA HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL JOURNAL," IN THE YEAR 1779. *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(2): 75-80. An examination of the *Journal Historique et Politique de Genève* as a "test case" of the role of French newspapers in keeping up enthusiasm for the Franco-American alliance. Using as its sources a correspondent in America, the British press, and news from French and Spanish ports, the *Journal* carefully selected its news with the aim of "writing up the alliance with the American revolutionaries and the insistent proclamation of the undying gratitude and friendship of the Americans toward their new allies." British victories were played down and British atrocities alleged, while the revolutionary principles of the Americans were avoided. W.D. McIntyre

GERMANY

See also: 7:59

7:301. Hausscherr, Hans (Cologne). STEIN UND HARDENBERG. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(2): 267-289. A study of the developing animosity between Heinrich Friedrich Karl vom und zum Stein and Karl August von Hardenberg in the context of Prussian domestic and foreign politics from about 1800 to 1820. In the general turbulence of the Napoleonic Wars and attempts to reform the government of King Frederick William III, the liberal and in some ways romantic Stein became disillusioned and hostile toward Hardenberg. The chief reason seems to have been Hardenberg's willingness to compromise for limited reforms of the Prussian government. No scholarly biography has been written of Hardenberg, and historians have tended to accept Stein's hostile account of him. G.H. Davis

7:302. Kemter, Max (Erfurt). DIE AKZISE ALS REGULATIV DER LANDESHERRLICHEN WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT UND IHRE HINTERGEHUNG (ERFURTER GEBIET) [The excise as a regulation of the economic policy of the provincial rulers in the 18th century and evasion of it (Erfurt area)]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1961 35(2): 47-50. The steady increase in the need for money corresponded to the cameralist interest of the absolutist state. The excise on goods was an indirect tax on all goods intended for sale, resale, and consumption. The author discusses the excise as a regulation of the circulation of goods and as a means for the realization of absolutist economic and financial policy, and deals, among others, with the relevant regulations, methods of control, and evasion. Based on material from the Erfurt Stadtarchiv. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:383

7:303. Aylott, F.G. LT. COL. PATRICK FERGUSON 71ST REGT. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 9(35): 58-59. An account of the development of the Ferguson rifle by its inventor, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ferguson, who raised the Light Infantry Company and equipped it with his rifle; briefly describes his campaigns during the War of American Independence. Undocumented. J.A.S. Grenville

7:304. Ballhatchet, K. (School of Oriental and African Studies, London). THE AUTHORS OF THE FIFTH REPORT OF 1812. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(11): 477-478. Clear evidence in a hitherto unpublished letter found in the papers of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779-1859) enables the author to establish that Samuel Davis wrote the Bengal sections of the 5th Report of the Commons Select Committee into the affairs of the East India Company (1812) and that James Cummings wrote the part relating to Madras. This resolves a long-standing controversy over the authorship of an influential report which marked a move away from Cornwallis' Bengal land system toward a greater appreciation of Indian methods as practiced in Madras. W.D. McIntyre

7:305. Bell, J.F. (Univ. of Illinois). ADAM SMITH, CLUBMAN. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 1960 7(2): 108-116. An account of the clubs which Adam Smith joined in Glasgow (Political Economy Club, Literary Society, Robin Simson's Club), Edinburgh (Philosophical Club, Select Society, Poker Club) and London (Royal Society and Literary Club). Boswell commented when Smith joined the last-named: "It has lost its select merit." W.D. McIntyre

7:306. Fletcher, Irene M. JOHN REYNOLDS 1740-1803. *Transactions [of the] Congregational Historical Society* 1957 18(2): 59-68. A short biography of the Rev. John Reynolds (1740-1803) who was minister of the London Church from 1774 to 1803. Based on his own diaries, this account of his life and work comments on the many problems confronting preachers at this time, particularly class distinctions. Barbara Waldstein

7:307. Helleiner, Karl F. (Univ. of Toronto). AN ABORTIVE PLAN TO GIVE UP CANADA. *Canadian Historical Review* 1961 42(1): 46-49. In October 1796 the British Cabinet considered (but rejected) a proposal to hand over Canada and the island of San Domingo to the Russians in an attempt to enlist

their military co-operation in the war against France. Based on an unpublished dispatch (in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna) from Louis Count Starhemberg, the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in London, to his foreign office. A

7:308. Jones, C.E. ISAAC REED'S "THEATRICAL OBITUARY." *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(9): 390-392. A manuscript, now in the Boston Public Library, of an obituary list of "persons belonging to the theatres," compiled from about 1799 and sold in 1807. W.D. McIntyre

7:309. Line, M. BLUE DYE IN ENGLISH PAPER 1780-1830. *Notes and Queries* 1959 204(7/8): 240-242. A discussion of the problems of dating the introduction of blue-tinted stationery in England. W.D. McIntyre

7:310. Lloyd, Christopher. NEW LIGHT ON THE MUTINY AT THE NORE. *Mariner's Mirror* 1960 46(4): 286-295. Full texts of five letters from Midshipman A. Hardy, "HMS Nassau," to his family, dated 20 and 29 May, and 3, 9 and 11 June 1797, and a brief commentary in which the author suggests the letters are "perhaps the most vivid first-hand account of the daily events on a particular ship during the Mutiny of 1797 which has come to light . . . they show how much substance there was in the grievances of the mutineers and how reluctantly most of them followed the lead of the ring-leaders" W.D. McIntyre

7:311. Lombard, C.M. (Chicago City College). LA-MARTINE'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH COLEBROOK. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(7): 300. A discussion of the influence of H.T. Colebrooke's *Essays on the Religion and Philosophy of the Hindus* (1805) on the French poet. W.D. McIntyre

7:312. Roberts, Harold A. SOME NOTES ON THE TOKEN COINAGE OF THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(3): 117-119. A discussion of the use of metal tokens in place of debased coins in the period 1787-1820. W.D. McIntyre

7:313. Stewart, J. SURFACE GUNNERY -- THE HISTORY OF A WEAPON SYSTEM. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(620): 548-559. A survey of the influence of ship-borne guns on naval tactics, which shows how, at the end of the 18th century, the Royal Navy "formalist" school, which insisted on keeping line, was superseded by the "mêléeists" -- after the decisive engagements of the Saints (1782), Cape St. Vincent (1797), Camperdown (1797) and Trafalgar (1805). W.D. McIntyre

7:314. Stewart, James. THE PRESS-GANGS OF THE ROYAL NAVY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(10): 81-87. Describes the difficulties of manning vessels of the British Navy, especially during the 18th century, conditions in the service, and the measures introduced to press recruits through the press-gangs employed officially by the Impress Service of the Royal Navy, which was sanctioned by act of Parliament. Barbara Waldstein

7:315. Swift, Wesley F. LETTERS TO BARNABAS THOMAS: SIDELIGHTS ON SCOTTISH METHODISM. *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society* 1957 31(1): 10-15. Three letters from Scottish Methodist preachers addressed to Barnabas Thomas, one of John Wesley's traveling preachers, written in 1779, 1780 and 1787 and affording insight into early Methodist life in Scotland. Barbara Waldstein

7:316. Unsigned. THE PUTRID FEVER AT ROBERT PEEL'S RADCLIFFE MILL. *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(1): 26-35. The typhus epidemic of 1782-1784 at Radcliffe Bridge, near Bury, was used to attack Peel. The author concludes that Peel was not responsible; that working conditions were outside his control, and that the unhealthy habits of work people were largely responsible for the prevalence of disease. W.D. McIntyre

7:317. Vine, Victor E. KILHAM'S "MARTIN LUTHER" PAMPHLET AND EPISCOPATE IN METHODISM. *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society* 1957 31(1): 18-19. A brief summary of the so-called "Martin Luther" pamphlet by Alexander Kilham dealing with John Wesley's work and his attitude toward the Church of England and giving an account of the constitutional developments after Wesley's death, including

the failure of the Lichfield Plan, as well as outlining Methodist policy at that juncture (January 1795). Kilham appears as a Dissenter at heart, violently prejudiced against the National Church and critical of Wesley's creation of bishops as being too much like the Anglican Church. Barbara Waldstein

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:326

7:318. D'Eszláry, Charles. LES JACOBINS HONGROIS ET LEURS CONCEPTIONS JURIDICO-POLITIQUES [The Hungarian Jacobins and their juridical-political conceptions]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(4): 291-307. Detailed but undocumented essay by a former member of the Hungarian council of ministers on the hitherto serious errors and omissions in French works on the Hungarian Jacobins. The author publishes for the first time the credos and manifestoes of two important Hungarian revolutionary organizations of the 1790's, which were modeled on the Jacobins. A list of works on the subject in Hungarian, German and other languages is appended. H.D. Piper

7:319. Freudenberger, Herman (Montana State Univ.). THE WOOLEN-GOODS INDUSTRY OF THE HABSBURG MONARCHY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of Economic History* 1960 20(3): 383-406. Assesses the impact of the mercantilistic policies of Maria Theresa on the economy of the Habsburg Monarchy. With the loss of productive Silesia to Prussia in 1742 the monarchy had to look to its remaining provinces for economic support. Attention is focused on the woolen-goods industry in Bohemia and Moravia. Partly as a result of the cameralistic policies, considerable growth occurred in the woolen-goods industry in the latter half of the 18th century. The advance was especially remarkable in Brno, the capital of Moravia. Government planning, however, was not completely responsible for it: "On the contrary, the accidental nature of Brno's industrial progress only underscores and emphasizes the haphazard manner in which mercantilism was applied. . . . One might be led to say that industrial growth of the monarchy occurred both because of and in spite of government efforts." This study is supported by statistical tables and is based in large part on manuscript material found in the Archives of the Court Treasury, Vienna, the State Archives in Brno, and the State Central Archives in Prague. E. Feldman

7:320. Tibenský, Ján. K PROBLÉMU HODNOTENIA BERNOLÁČTINY A BERNOLÁKOVSKÉHO HNUTIA [Contribution to the problem of evaluating the language of Bernolák and his movement]. *Historický Časopis* 1959 7(4): 557-576. An appreciation, from a Marxist point of view, of the many-sided activities of Anton Bernolák, a pioneer of the Slovak literary language movement of the first decades of the 19th century. The author, a well-known Slovak historian, criticizes the monograph by the Czech Frank Wollman, *Slovanství v jazykové literární obrození u Slovanů* [The rôle of Slavdom in the language and literary renaissance of the Slavs] (Prague, 1958), in which Bernolák and his works are considered reactionary and feudal. He refutes Wollman's thesis by putting the Bernolák movement into its proper 19th-century historical setting.

F. Wagner

7:321. Tibenský, Ján. PREDSTAVY O SLOVANSTVE NA SLOVENSKU V 17. A 18. STOROČÍ [Concepts of Slavdom in Slovakia in the 17th and 18th centuries]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 198-224. Examines the historical meaning of the concepts of Slavdom and the main characteristics of early Slovak patriotism, to the second decade of the 19th century, as formulated primarily by Daniel Krman, Ján Baltazár Magin, Matej Běl, Juraj Papánek, Anton Bernolák, Juraj Fándly, and the Czech philologist Josef Dobrovský. The author emphasizes that prior to the public appearance of Ján Kollár (1793-1852) the ideas of Slavic reciprocity and linguistic affinity played an important role in the development of Slovak national consciousness. No unpublished sources are used. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:322. Varga, Endre. A MAGYAR JOGSZOLGÁLTATÁS ÁTSZERVEZÉSE II. JÓZSEF KORÁBAN [Reorganization of the administration of justice in Hungary during the age of Joseph II]. *Századok* 1960 94(5/6): 736-749. Describes

Hungary's judicial system, as compared with that of contemporary Western Europe during the second half of the 18th century. Decentralization hindered progress. The author makes a detailed analysis of the *Novus Ordo Judiciarius* issued by Joseph II on 12 December 1785, which was designed to centralize the Hungarian judiciary. Based on unpublished sources from the Budapest National Archives. F. Wagner

IRELAND

7:323. Amphlet Micklewright, F.H. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HERVEY (1730-1803). *Notes and Queries* 1956 201(12): 524-527. An account of the 4th Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, with particular emphasis on his role in Irish politics at the end of the 18th century. He created employment to ease discontent; subscribed to the building of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches; and advocated equality of status in a united Parliament. W.D. McIntyre

ITALY

7:324. Arciniegas, Germán. LO REVOLUCIONARIO EN EL JURAMENTO DE BOLIVAR [The revolutionary element in Bolívar's oath]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(540-542): 502-522. Examines the question whether Simón Bolívar made his oath to free America on Monte Sacro or the Aventine in Rome. Although Bolívar himself referred to Monte Sacro, the author concludes that he really meant the Aventine, which was also "sacred" in Roman antiquity. Its association with popular struggles against oppression made it a natural scene for Bolívar's vow. D. Bushnell

7:325. Díaz Rodríguez, Manuel. ROMA Y SIMÓN BOLIVAR [Rome and Simón Bolívar]. *Revista de la Universidad del Zulia* (Venezuela) 1959 2(6): 99-105. Digressions on the Liberator's stay in Rome and its influence on him. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 32197)

7:326. Wandruszka, Adam (Univ. of Köln). JOSEPH II. UND DAS VERFASSUNGSPROJEKT LEOPOLDS II.: DIE ABOLITION UND WIEDERERRICHTUNG DER TOSKANISCHEN SEKUNDOGENITUR [Joseph II and the constitutional project of Leopold II: the abolition and re-establishment of secundogeniture in Tuscany]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(1): 18-30. A re-interpretation of the project of Archduke Peter Leopold of Tuscany (later Emperor Leopold II of Austria) to create a constitution. Recently exploited documents in the Vienna State Archives indicate that the project may have been connected with the plan of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II, Leopold's brother, to unify Tuscany and the Austrian monarchy. The question of the validity of secundogeniture in Tuscany was the central difference between the two contradictory plans. G.H. Davis

POLAND

7:327. Grabski, Andrzej Feliks, ed. NIEZNANE FRAGMENTY KORESPONDENCJI ADAMA NARUSZEWICZA Z KRÓLEM STANISŁAWEM AUGUSTEM Z LAT 1793-1794 [Unknown fragments of the correspondence between Adam Naruszewicz and King Stanislas Augustus of 1793-1794]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 701-706. Publishes one letter from Bishop Naruszewicz to the king and three from the king to the bishop, supplementing the recent publication of the bishop's correspondence, *Korespondencja Adama Naruszewicza 1762-1796* (Wrocław, 1959). The letters reflect the private affairs of the correspondents, contain some inquiries of a historical nature from the king as well as some of his political opinions, among others, on Kosciuszko's insurrection. A.F. Dygnas

7:328. Grochulska, Barbara. UWAGI O BILANSIE HANDLOWYM KSIĘSTWA WARSZAWSKIEGO [Remarks on the trade balance of the Duchy of Warsaw]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(3): 438-512. Earlier authors who dealt with this subject thought that an adverse trade balance was one of the reasons for the financial ruin of the Duchy of Warsaw. Analyzing quarterly import-export reports, Grochulska concludes that the balance was adverse in 1807-1808 and 1808-1809, but no longer

so in 1810-1811, which fact points to a tendency toward economic stabilization of the country. A.F. Dygnas

7:329. Homola, Irena. WALKA O WOLNOŚĆ DRUKU W PUBLICYSTYCE POLSKIEJ DRUGIEJ POŁOWY XVIII WIEKU [The struggle for freedom of the press in Polish journalism during the second half of the 18th century]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1): 74-94. There was greater interest in censorship of printed matter in Poland only in the second half of the 18th century. The clergy demanded recognition of their right of censorship for the protection of the Catholic religion and morality. The problem of libel also cropped up in numerous writings on the subject, but there were few voices in favor of political censorship. A very strong preventive censorship was introduced in 1784 by the lay authorities (by the grand marshal of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Władysław Gurowski, acting as deputy for the grand marshal of the Crown), but the heated discussion on the merits and demerits of censorship continued unabated in the press. Soon afterwards, in the heated atmosphere of the political discussion during the Great Diet, there was real freedom of the press, in spite of technically binding regulations. The "Cardinal Law" of 9 January 1791 officially granted freedom of the press. Soon afterwards, the Confederation of Targowica introduced full-scale censorship, tantamount almost to extinction of printing in Poland. The insurrection of 1794 recognized in theory the principle of the freedom of the press, but the exigencies of war caused censorship to remain.

A.F. Dygnas

7:330. Luczyńska, Krystyna (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych [Central Archives of Old Records], Warsaw). ZBIÓR GEOGRAFICZNY STANISŁAWA AUGUSTA [The geographical collection of Stanislas Augustus]. *Archeion* 1960 33: 21-49. Description of the cartography of Poland at the time of Stanislas Augustus, the formation of his map collection, lists and catalogues of it, its preservation and dispersal after his death. The author attempts to identify and localize the surviving maps of the collection. A.F. Dygnas

7:331. Michalski, Jerzy. SEJMIKI POSELSKIE 1788 ROKU [Electoral dietines of 1788]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1): 52-73, (2): 331-367, and (3): 465-482. An analysis of the efforts of the "royalist" party and of various components of the opposition to secure the elections of their followers to the diet which later was to be called the "Great Diet." The author describes the results of the elections in the majority of dietines and summarizes the instructions passed at the dietines, which were binding for the elected deputies during the Sejm. Based mainly on archival material. A.F. Dygnas

7:332. Rostworowski, Emanuel. W SPRAWIE KONSTYTUCJI EKONOMICZNEJ 1791 R. (NA MARGINESIE KSIĄŻKI JANA DIHMA) [On the economic constitution of 1791 (reflections on the book of Jan Dihm)]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 727-755. Review article on Jan Dihm, *Sprawa konstytucji ekonomicznej z 1791 r. (na tle wewnętrznej i zagranicznej sytuacji Polski)* [The problem of the economic constitution of 1791 in the light of the domestic and international situation of Poland] (Wrocław, 1959). Rostworowski devotes his attention almost exclusively to the person of Rev. Michał Ossowski, an economist, and studies the role he played in the discussions and formulations of the politico-economic laws during the Great Diet. In particular, the author analyzes Ossowski's attitude toward and influence on the formulation of the passages dealing with the peasants, and in conjunction with this, reassesses the various drafts of the constitution. Another problem analyzed in detail is Ossowski's project "O urządzeniu starostw" [On the arrangement of the state domains] and its relation to the projected "Economic Constitution," which was never completed. The Constitution was to reflect the economic principles and problems with which the state was concerned, and it is not clear whether it was intended as a draft of a single, all-embracing law, or as a theoretical exposition of policy, which would then be put piecemeal into operation by a number of laws (of which a law on domains might be one). Rostworowski concludes by discussing the influence of Adam Smith on Ossowski, which he does not believe to have been deep and decisive. A.F. Dygnas

7:333. Zajewski, Władysław. SPRAWA REFORMY RZĄDU W CZERWCU 1831 [The question of the reconstruction of the government in June 1831]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 635-662. "An attempt at the so-called reform of government was the most essential factor in the internal history of the uprising, after the dethronement [of the Romanovs]." It

was brought about after the defeat at Ostrołęka, to a large extent as a result of the suggestions of the commander in chief, General Jan Skrzynecki. The goal of this reform was the elimination of Joachim Lelewel, and, if possible, the institution of a dictatorship of Skrzynecki. This action of the conservatives led to strong opposition from the Democratic Society and the liberal "Kalisz Party." A realignment of the press followed, and pressure, well organized by the Democratic Society, was exerted on the Sejm deputies from the public gallery. Heated Sejm debates started in June 1831 and the vote on 10 June rejected, by a majority of 7, the conservative plans. A.F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See: 7:464

SPAIN

7:334. A[nasagasti], P[edro de], O.F.M. COMERCIO MARITIMO VASCO EN LOS SIGLOS XIII-XVIII [Basque maritime commerce in the 13th - 18th centuries]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País (Spain)* 1959 15(3): 344-347. Lists the themes in Tomás Maza Solano's work "Manifestaciones de la economía montañesa desde el siglo IV al XVIII," in *Aportación al estudio de la Historia económica de la Montaña* (Santander, 1957), pp. 83-480.

C. B. (IHE 32522)

7:335. Arribas Palau, Mariano. EL TEXTO ARABE DEL CONVENIO DE ARANJUEZ DE 1780 [The Arab text of the Treaty of Aranjuez of 1780]. *Tamuda (Morocco)* 1958 6(2): 327-335. An annotated edition of the Arab text of this agreement of 1780 (preserved in the Archivo Historico Nacional), whose Spanish text was published in 1909 by Manuel Conrotte in *España y los países musulmanes durante el Ministerio de Floridablanca*. M. Gu. (IHE 31566)

7:336. Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. INCOGNITA EN LA MANERA DE REGULAR LAS MERCEDES NOBILIARIAS CONCEDIDAS DESDE LA PROMULGACION DE LA LEY SUCESORIA A LA CORONA PROCLAMADA POR FELIPE V, HASTA SU ABOLICION POR FERNANDO VII, EN QUE NO CONSTE ESPECIFICAMENTE LA FORMA DE SU CESION EN ELLA [The unknown quantity in the regularization of patents of nobility, from the promulgation of the law of succession to the throne proclaimed by Philip V, to its abolition by Ferdinand VII, in which the form of succession is not specifically stated]. *Hidalguía (Spain)* 1959 7(36): 705-720, and (37): 841-860. Legal notes on the inheritance of titles granted between 1713 and 1832. Included is an index of the titles granted, in alphabetical order, with the date of each one given.

J. C. (IHE 33363)

7:337. Caso González, José. RECTIFICACIONES Y APOSTILLAS A MI ARTICULO "JOVELLANOS Y LA INQUISICION" [Corrections and notes to my article "Jovellanos and the Inquisition."]. *Archivum (Spain)* 1959 9(1/2): 91-94. Correction of an article published in *ibid.*, 1957, Vol. 7, No. 1-3, pp. 231-259 [See abstract 6:2320]. The important document brought to light by the author was not unpublished, but had been published in 1952 by Edith H. Helman in *Estudios hispánicos*, dedicated to Archer M. Huntington, in the article "Some Consequences of the 'Informe de Ley Agraria' by Jovellanos." The "notes" refer to relations between Jovellanos and Godoy. J. Ró. (IHE 33388)

7:338. Enciso Recio, Luis Miguel. ACTIVIDADES DE LOS FRANCESES EN CADIZ (1789-1790) [Activities of the French in Cádiz (1789-1790)]. *Hispania (Spain)* 1959 19(75): 251-286. An examination of police reports of the Governor of Cádiz, Fonsdevielas, and the Inquisitor, Sánchez Bernal, on revolutionary propaganda among the French colony in the city. Special mention is made of meetings in cafés run by Frenchmen and of the so-called Casa de la Camorra, as well as the monetary contributions made by more than two hundred French commercial firms in Cádiz to the National Assembly in France (1790). These activities were all watched carefully. Based on documents from the Archivo de Simancas (Secretaría de Hacienda) and Archivo Histórico Nacional (Inquisición). An appendix contains two documents. J. Mr. (IHE 33450)

7:339. Krebs Wilckens, Ricardo. EL PENSAMIENTO POLITICO ESPAÑOL EN LOS UMBRALES DE LA REVOLUCION FRANCESA. "CARTAS POLITICO-ECONOMICAS AL CONDE DE LERENA" [Spanish political thought on the threshold of the French Revolution; "Politico-economical letters to the Conde de Lerena"]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1959 26(60): 117-151. Commentary on the contents of these letters, which were written between 1787 and 1790 and published for the first time in 1841. They sum up and take to their logical conclusion certain fundamental ideas of the Enlightenment, which to a certain extent served as a basis and justification for the revolutions of the 19th century. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33398)

7:340. Martínez Morella, Vicente. NOMINA DE NOBLES Y ABOGADOS RESIDENTES EN ALICANTE EN 1809 [List of nobles and lawyers residing in Alicante in 1809]. Hidalguía (Spain) 1959 7(35): 509-512. Publishes a census of noblemen made at the time of military mobilization during the war of independence and preserved in the Archivo Municipal, Alicante. J. C. (IHE 33471)

7:341. Massad, P. CASIRI Y UNO DE SUS ESTUDIOS INEDITOS [Casiri and one of his unpublished studies]. Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Spain) 1959 144(1): 15-47. Biography of Miguel Casiri, a Lebanese priest and Orientalist, who died in Madrid in 1792. A list is given of all his manuscript works, which are kept in the Biblioteca Nacional and the Biblioteca de la Real Academia de la Historia. Based on documents, some of which are published here, from the above libraries, the Archivo Histórico Nacional, and other institutions. C. B. (IHE 33408)

7:342. N[avascués], J[oaquín] M. de. TESORO DE LA CALLE DE HORTALEZA (MADRID) [The treasure of the Calle de Hortaleza (Madrid)]. Memorias de los Museos Arqueológicos (Spain) 1954 [1958] 15: 109. Note on the discovery of this treasure, consisting of 380 gold coins, both Spanish and American, dating from the years 1778-1823, probably hidden on account of the political events of 1823. E. R. (IHE 33360)

7:343. Pérez de Castro, J.L. HALLAZGO E IDENTIFICACION DE UN MANUSCRITO DE JOVELLANOS: "INSTRUCCION PARA LA FORMACION DE UN DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO DE ASTURIAS" [The discovery and identification of a manuscript by Jovellanos: "Instruction for the formation of a geographical dictionary of Asturias"]. Boletín de la Real Sociedad Geográfica (Spain) 1957 93: 210-244. Description of a manuscript found in 1957 among the papers of Martínez Marina in the library of the Real Academia de la Historia. It deals with an extensive plan for the collecting of geographical, historical, artistic, economic, demographic, ethnographic, folkloric and sociological data arranged according to a rather modern system. Jovellanos conceived the idea on his retirement to Gijón in 1792, as a collective work for an Academia Asturiana founded by him. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 33414)

7:344. Rodríguez Casado, Vicente. EL EJERCITO Y LA MARINA EN EL REINADO DE CARLOS III [The army and navy in the reign of Charles III]. Boletín del Instituto Riva-Aguero (Peru) 1956/57 [1959] (12): 129-156. A study of the reforms carried out by the Bourbon monarch in the army and navy. The author examines the reforms of the army in the ordinances of 1768, devoting special attention to the system of recruiting and the overhaul of the arms of the artillery and the engineers. With respect to the navy, he studies the creation of the Armada Real and the problems raised by the fact that organizations had to make contributions to the navy and to naval construction. Mention is also made of the technical training of sailors and naval recruitment. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, and on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33391)

7:345. Smith, T. Lynn (Univ. of Florida). SOME NEGLECTED SPANISH SOCIAL THINKERS. The Americas 1960 17(1): 37-52. An essay calling attention to significant Spanish contributions to social thought. The longest discussion is devoted to the 17th-century *Recopilación de Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias* as illustrating both measures designed to maintain a particular social organization and instances of fundamental social planning. Briefer mention is accorded Pedro Rodríguez (Count) de Campomanes (1723-1802) and Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos (1744-1811) as thinkers and writers, the

former emphasizing the role of the useful arts and the latter offering especially a keen analysis of agrarian problems. D. Bushnell

7:346. Valcárcel, Daniel. DOS INEDITOS SOBRE FERNANDO TUPAC AMARU [Two unpublished documents on Fernando Tupac Amaru]. Revista del Instituto Americano de Arte (Peru) 1959 9(9): 77-80. Following a short preliminary study, reproduces two documents (from a private archive) dated Getafe (Spain), 1789. They are the first published holographs of Fernando, the younger son of the leader Tupac Amaru, and in them he thanks the Conde de Floridablanca for granting permission to go to Madrid, and announces that he will soon commence his studies of philosophy. D. B. (IHE 33917)

7:347. Y[rizar], J[oaquín] de. HISTORIA DE UNA "ENCICLOPEDIA" [History of an "Encyclopedia"]. Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País (Spain) 1958 14(4): 550-554. Deals with a book which was the property of José de Yrizar, of Vergara, and was seized by the Inquisition and destroyed during the war of independence. Documents dating from 1793, 1807 and 1814 are also published here. C. B. (IHE 33476)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 7:324

7:348. Arciniegas, Germán. ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT, HOMBRE DE NUESTRA AMERICA [Alexander von Humboldt, a man of our America]. Cuadernos (France) 1959 (38): 16-24. An essay which sees Humboldt as the second discoverer of America. His contact with the most brilliant generation ever produced by the American continent was a prelude to the movement for independence. (J. V. V. (IHE 33949))

7:349. Larrea, Carlos Manuel. ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 (93): 72-79. Biographical sketch of Humboldt and a summary of the scientific expeditions which he made in American territory. R. C. (IHE 33951)

7:350. Rubio Argüelles, Ángeles. REFLEJOS DE LA VIDA DE UN MALAGUEÑO ILUSTRE: MATIAS DE GALVEZ [Reflections of the life of an illustrious native of Malaga: Matías de Gálvez]. Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala 1957 30(1-4): 119-148. Information on the activity of Matías de Gálvez (1717-1784) in the face first of the Captaincy General of Guatemala and then of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Included are transcriptions of documents from Spanish archives, among them the Instructions for the Government of Guatemala (1779). E. Rz. (IHE 33964)

7:351. Striegel, Siegfried. EVOCACION DEL BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT [Evocation of Baron Alexander von Humboldt]. Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales 1959 10(41): 41-44. Note on Humboldt's life and scientific work, referring to his expeditions in Colombia and his writings. Extracts from his works are included in the text. B. T. (IHE 33952)

CENTRAL AMERICA

See also: 7:353

7:352. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. FUNDACION DE INTENDENCIAS EN EL REINO DE GUATEMALA [Foundation of intendancies in the Realm of Guatemala]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1959 11(2): 73-80. Study of the introduction of the system of intendancies in the Audiencia of Guatemala. The author discusses the foundation of

each intendancy (San Salvador, Ciudad Real or Chiapas, Comayagua or Honduras and León or Nicaragua), the plans to create an intendancy of Quezaltenango, a temporary dependency of the intendancy of Yucatán in the Audiencia of Guatemala. He examines the factors which brought about the system of intendancies, as well as their structure, based on the Ordinances of Buenos Aires (1782) and those of New Spain (1786). In conclusion he summarizes the results of the introduction of the new institution into Guatemala. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Guatemala and on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33932)

MEXICO

7:353. Gerhard, Peter C. EL AVANCE ESPAÑOL EN MEXICO Y CENTROAMERICA [The Spanish advance in Mexico and Central America]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 9(33): 143-152. An account of the extension of Indian reductions and of Spanish colonization in this area, 1510-1800. Maps. D. B. (IHE 33856)

7:354. Gutiérrez Nájera, Manuel. EL PADRE HIDALGO. Michoacán (Mexico) 1959 (57): 5-6. Extols this leader of Mexican independence. Extract from José Martí's work on Hidalgo. R. C. (IHE 34003)

7:355. Macías, Pablo G. EL MAESTRO DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA [The teacher Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1959 (163): 1 and 6. Extract from a work of the same title. The author examines the initiator of the independence movement in Mexico from the point of view of his educational work and his intellectual personality as a revolutionary philosopher. He gives biographical data relating to his studies and mentions other progressive figures of the Colegio de San Nicolás, where Hidalgo taught for nineteen years. B. T. (IHE 34004)

7:356. Unsigned. ABOLICION DE LA ESCLAVITUD [Abolition of slavery]. Michoacán (Mexico) 1959 (57): 24. Publishes a decree abolishing slavery issued by Hidalgo in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1810. R. C. (IHE 33923)

7:357. Velázquez, María del Carmen. LA JURISDICCION MILITAR EN LA NUEVA GALICIA [Military jurisdiction in New Galicia]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 9(33): 15-34. Study of the controversy over jurisdictional questions which arose between the viceroy of New Spain, Mayorga, and the president-regent of Guadalajara, Sánchez Pareja. It was provoked by the former's command of the militia in the territory (1780) and the latter's pretensions to the title of captain general of New Galicia. Based on documents from the Mexican Archivo General de la Nación. D. B. (IHE 33937)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:492

7:358. Cuadra, Guillermo. DIAS, AÑOS Y SIGLOS (PARRAFOS DE UN TRABAJO INEDITO) [Days, years and centuries (paragraphs of an unpublished work)]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1958 25(59): 135-148. Information about various members of the Cuadra family (18th and 19th centuries) who occupied eminent positions in the social and political life of Chile. Based on archival documents and on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33963)

7:359. Cúneo, Dardo. ASPECTOS ECONOMICOS DE LA HISTORIA ARGENTINA [Economic aspects of Argentine history]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1958 17(5): 385-399, and 18(103): 145-165. The first part deals with the Argentine economy in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the second part the author deals with fundamental aspects of the Argentine economy in the 18th and 19th centuries. He discusses the shortage of labor, the integration of the guilds, the exploitation of the Negro, the conflict between the merchant and the rancher, and smuggling, up to the time of the emergence of the "cattle republic," from the relationship between the colonial estancia and the free port. The notes cover the period up to the first quarter of the 19th century. Undocumented. J. Ró. (IHE 28448 and 33808)

7:360. Gómez Paz, Alma. PRINCIPIOS CONSTITUCIONALES EN EL AÑO 1810 [Constitutional beginnings in the

year 1810]. *Revista de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales* (Argentina) 1958 20(94/95): 197-208. Examines the development of constitutional ideas, based on liberty, which is evident in the various regulations drawn up by the Cabildo of Buenos Aires and various newspaper articles that appeared in the Buenos Aires press, particularly those by Mariano Moreno and Dean Funes. Based on documents from Argentine archives. E. Rz. (IHE 33981)

7:361. Felice Cardot, Carlos. EL PRIMER LIBRO IMPRESO EN VENEZUELA [The first book published in Venezuela]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 307-309. An extract from the work *La libertad de cultos en Venezuela* contributing to the debate concerning the first book published in Venezuela. The author believes this to have been William Burke's *Derechos de la América del Sur y México* (Caracas, 1811), the only known copy of which is in the Library of Congress, Washington. A reproduction of the title page of the book is included. D. B. (IHE 34008)

7:362. Fernández, Ariosto. OTRAS NOTICIAS MAS EN TORNO DE LOS DIAS DE MAYO DE 1810 [Further notes on the days of May 1810]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1959 (41): 29-36. Information on the May 1810 revolution in Buenos Aires, by means of critical examination of a contemporary manuscript, which contains the declarations made by two inhabitants of Montevideo, Francisco Rodríguez, owner of the launch "Santa Rosa de Lima," and the merchant Manuel Fernando Ocampo, to the senior judge (Alcalde de primer voto), provisional governor, notary and cabildo. Such declarations had a great effect on the revolutionary spirit of Montevideo. Based on documents from the Argentine Archivo General de la Nación. B. T. (IHE 34005)

7:363. Grases, Pedro. LA CONSTITUCION FEDERAL DE 1811 Y SU IMPRESOR [The federal constitution of 1811 and its printer]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 336-348. Information on Juan Baillios, who in 1812 printed the *Constitución Federal para los Estados de Venezuela*, and can be called with some justification "the printer of independence." Biographical data are presented, referring chiefly to his activities between 1810 and 1816, and the author also deals with his production and the circumstances under which he printed and published the Venezuelan constitution. D. B. (IHE 34007)

7:364. Jaramillo Alvarado, Pío. APUNTAMIENTOS PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA REVOLUCION DEL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809 [Notes for the study of the Revolution of 10 August 1809]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 (94): 243-264. An interpretative essay on the events of the first independence movement in Quito, 1809, and on the conduct of those who took part in it. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 33997)

7:365. Levene, Ricardo. NOTAS PARA LA HISTORIA DE LOS ABOGADOS EN INDIAS [Notes for the history of lawyers in the Indies]. *Revista Chilena de Historia del Derecho* 1959 (1): 9-12. Data, referring especially to the Audiencia of Buenos Aires, which show the tendency of Spanish legislation at the beginning of the 19th century to restrict the number of lawyers, diminish their importance and restrict their influence, for fear that liberal political ideas would find expression among them. The lawyers took an effective and outstanding part in the early days of the independence movement. Based on documents from the Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires and on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33934)

7:366. Mendizábal Losack, Emilio. DOS DOCUMENTOS SOBRE OBRAJES DE HUAMANGA [Two documents on workshops in Huamanga]. *Revista del Museo Nacional* (Peru) 1958 27: 273-282. Publishes 1) a complaint from the Indians of the workshop of Pomacocha, Peru, about the abuses of the encomenderos (1729), and 2) a protest made by the abbeys of the Convent of Santa Clara, Lima, regarding the levying of certain taxes from which she was exempt (1789). Both of the documents, whose source is unknown, are relevant to the social and economic history of Peru. R. C. (IHE 33927)

7:367. Navarro, José Gabriel. LECTURAS PATRIOTICAS DEL SESQUICENTENARIO [Patriotic lectures on the 150th anniversary]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 (94): 284-286. Information on some of the

aspects of the patriotic movement of 1809 in Quito. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 33996)

7:368. Nieto Vélez, Armando. NOTAS SOBRE EL PEN-SAMIENTO DE LA ILUSTRACION EN EL "MERCURIO PERU-ANO" [Notes on the thought of the Enlightenment in the Mer-curio Peruano]. Boletín del Instituto Riva-Agüero (Perú) 1956/57 [1959] (12): 193-207. After some considerations on the spread of the ideas of the Enlightenment in Peruvian so-ciety, examines their manifestation in the periodical *Mercurio Peruano*. The author discusses the journal's themes (such as humanity, happiness, learning, industry and nature) and cita-tions of heterodox French writers. He emphasizes that the *Mercurio Peruano* was nevertheless repelled by the French Re-volution and rejected the anti-Christian philosophy. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33947)

7:369. Ocampo Moscoso, Eduardo. LA UNIVERSIDAD COLONIAL EN EL ALTO PERU [The colonial university in Upper Peru]. *Revista de Cultura* (Bolivia) 1958 3(3): 3-22. After referring briefly to its forerunners in Upper Peru from the second half of the 16th century on, deals with the Jesuit Uni-versidad Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Javier, from its foundation in 1624. The author examines various aspects of the university, including its organization, plan of work, studies, awarding of degrees, and competitions for professorships. He concludes with an analysis of the university's vicissitudes after the expulsion of the Jesuits, which brought about a change in policy, through which it became the leading center of the ideology of independence. D. B. (IHE 33816)

7:370. Ramos, José Luis. REPERCUSION DEL 19 DE ABRIL EN BARINAS [Repercussion of the 19th of April in Barinas]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Vene-zuela) 1959 41(165): 42-44. Publishes various letters and certificates of the year 1823 and presents notes on the Vene-zuelan independence leader Juan Gabriel Liendo, and the reper-cussion in Caracas of the revolutionary events in Barinas (1810). R. C. (IHE 34013)

7:371. Restrepo Posada, José. EL CAPITULO METRO-POLITANO Y EL 20 DE JULIO [The metropolitan chapter and the 20th of July]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 297-309. Biographical notes on four clergymen who signed the declaration of 20 July 1810 that launch-ed Colombia's movement for independence and who were or later became members of the Bogotá cathedral chapter. D. Bushnell

7:372. Rumazo González, José. EL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809. PRIMER GRITO DE INDEPENDENCIA HISPANOAMERI-CANA [The 10th of August, 1809. The first cry of Spanish Amer-ican independence]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 (94): 135-147. Lecture which describes in detail the process of gestation of the 1809 revolution in Quito, which marked the beginning of the country's struggle for inde-pendence. R. C. (IHE 33998)

7:373. Sabor Vila de Folatti Tornadu, Sara. ALGUNOS ANTECEDENTES HISTORICOS DE LA INSTALACION DE LOS DOMINICOS EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA [Some historical ante-cedents of the installation of the Dominicans in the Río de la Plata]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1959 (40): 211-238. Notes on the first Dominican foundations in the Río de la Plata area and the establishment of a new province (1723-24) embracing them. More detailed reference is made to the vicissitudes of the province during the 18th century and the era of independence. The appendix contains seven relevant documents (1605-06). R. C. (IHE 33864)

7:374. Sánchez Astudillo, Miguel. TEXTOS DE CATE-DRAICOS JESUITAS EN QUITO COLONIAL. ESTUDIO Y BIBLIOGRAFIA [Texts of Jesuit professors in colonial Quito. Study and bibliography]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 29(93): 49-71. A study based on some of the volumes in the library of the Universidad de San Gregorio de Quito, directed by the Jesuits in the colonial era. Giving data on their subject matter and authors, Sánchez de-scribes these books, today scattered among various archives and libraries in Ecuador, and analyzes their scientific value and the data they offer on colonial society. He gives biographical information on some of the Jesuit professors who taught in Quito in the 17th and 18th centuries. E. Rz. (IHE 33818)

7:375. Unsigned. EL PUBLICISTA DE VENEZUELA ["The Publicist of Venezuela"]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 41(161): 56-68, and (162): 198-210, and 1959 42(165): 99-110. Reproduces three is-sues of *El Publicista de Venezuela* from the year 1811. No. 11 deals, among others, with ten debates in the Congress of Vene-zuela on the question of the opportuneness of the declaration of independence. Nos. 12 and 13 refer to meetings of the Con-gress from 3 to 5 July 1811. See also: 2:2407, 3:2566, 4:313, and 5:1650. B. T. (IHE 28969)
R. C. (IHE 34009)

7:376. Vargas, José María. URBANISMO PRIMITIVO DE LAS CIUDADES ECUATORIANAS [Primitive urbanism of the cities of Ecuador]. *Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana* 1958 11(20): 167-217. Discusses the policy of the Spanish Crown with regard to the founding of cities in general and makes special reference to Quito, giving notes on its monu-ments and artistic treasures of the 16th-18th century. E. Rz. (IHE 33858)

7:377. Viteri Lafronte, Homero. SESQUICENTENARIO DE LA PROCLAMACION DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL ECUADOR [The sesquicentennial of the proclamation of the independence of Ecuador]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 274-306. A summa-ry of early revolutionary activities in Ecuador from the 15th century on and an appreciation of the rising of 10 August 1809. D. B. (IHE 33994)

WEST INDIES

7:378. Billias, George A. (Univ. of Maine). MISADVEN-TURES OF A MAINE SLAVER. *American Neptune* 1959 19 (2): 114-122. Describes the voyage made by the schooner "Lynn" in 1795 from Kingston, Jamaica, to Savannah, Georgia, with a cargo of seventy slaves. In addition to hardships caused by foul weather, the slaves brought plague on board, and condi-tions on the slaver were appalling. Based on the logbooks and papers of Samuel Patterson, a Maine master mariner. Barbara Waldstein

7:379. Marrero, Levi. HUMBOLDT, LA GEOGRAFIA MODERNA Y CUBA [Humboldt, modern geography and Cuba]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1959 18(106): 91-105. A biographical note on Alexander von Humboldt which deals especially with his visits to Cuba (on the basis of his essay *Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba*, 1826) and with his liberal ideas. J. Ró. (IHE 33954)

7:380. Zapatero, Juan Manuel. DE LA BATALLA DEL CARIBE: EL ULTIMO ATAQUE INGLES A PUERTO RICO (17 DE ABRIL A 1 DE MAYO DE 1797) [On the battle of the Caribbean: the last English attack on Puerto Rico (17 April - 1 May 1797)]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(4): 91-134. Detailed account of this unsuccessful British at-tempt to land on the island of Puerto Rico. Various documents from the Archivo del Servicio Histórico Militar are published in the appendix. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 33918)

United States of America

See also: 7:300, 303, 378, 540

7:381. Barton, John A. LEXINGTON: THE END OF A MYTH. *History Today* 1959 9(6): 382-391. Deals with the problems of 1) the reason for the presence of American troops at Lexington, and 2) who fired the first shot. The author shows that American troops were not justified in defending Lex-ington and attributes the blame to an unidentified American who unwittingly fired the first shot and set the machinery of war in motion. L.D. Kasparian

7:382. Davidson, Marshall B. PENN'S CITY: AMERI-CAN ATHENS. *American Heritage* 1961 12(2): 10-29 and 103-107. Traces in broad terms the development of Phila-delphia, to about 1800, as the cultural capital of America. Pro-fusely illustrated in color from contemporary sources, and un-documented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:383. Engleman, Fred L. THE PEACE OF CHRIST-MAS EVE. *American Heritage* 1960 12(1): 28-31 and 82-88.

Emphasizes the conflicts among the members of the American delegation deliberating upon the peace negotiations at Ghent which ended the War of 1812 between USA and England, and notes the significance of the role of Albert Gallatin in welding John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James Ashton Bayard, and Jonathan Russell into a group which held firm before the British. The author also comments on the far-reaching influence of a document "that was little more than an armistice." Illustrated, undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:384. Horseman, Reginald (Univ. of Milwaukee-Downer). AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY IN THE OLD NORTHWEST, 1783-1812. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(1): 35-53. The consistent aim throughout this period was to acquire Indian land from the Ohio to the Mississippi. The view of Washington and Philip Schuyler, that land seizures were justified by the Indians' aid to the British, prevailed until 1787, at which time Henry Knox's policy of peace and absorption was substituted. Jefferson sought to encourage Indian agriculture and manufacturing, to release hunting land for settlers, transmuting acquisitiveness into "lofty moral purpose." The acquisition policy succeeded, but peace was not achieved, for "wholesale land acquisition and friendship with the Indians were incompatible." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:385. Jackman, S.W. (Bates College). A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN REPORTS ON THE NEW NATION: EDWARD THORNTON TO JAMES BLAND BURGESS, 1791-1793. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(1): 85-121. Sixteen letters from Thornton, secretary to George Hammond from 1791 to 1793, to his mentor, Burgess. The letters describe life in the United States, comment on the American reaction to the French Revolution, mention Indian relations, and discuss religion in America, with special reference to Jefferson's position and to Unitarianism. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:386. Middlekauff, Robert (Yale Univ.). A PERSISTENT TRADITION: THE CLASSICAL CURRICULUM IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NEW ENGLAND. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(1): 54-67. A detailed analysis of the classics in the curricula of New England schools and colleges. The Revolution brought criticisms of the classical curriculum, but the public took little interest in the matter, and the schools continued in the old traditions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:387. Mindte, R.W. (Commander). ANOTHER NAVY RODGERS. American Neptune 1959 19(3): 213-226. William T. Rodgers served as a midshipman aboard the U.S. sloop of war "Peacock" from November 1813 to November 1815. On the basis of entries made in his journal during this period, the author gives an account of life on such a ship during these war years, including an eyewitness description of the famous engagement between the "Peacock" and H.M.S. "Epervier" on 28 April 1814. Barbara Waldstein

7:388. Pérez Vila, Manuel. MIRANDA EN FILADELFIA [Miranda in Philadelphia]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 362-367. Publishes a Spanish translation of a manuscript written by Richard Rush, who accompanied Miranda during his stay in Philadelphia, and containing the essence of their conversations as well as Rush's personal impressions of Miranda. The manuscript is preserved in the Library of Congress, Washington. D. B. (IHE 33978)

7:389. Ravitz, Abe C. JOHN PIERPONT AND THE SLAVES' CHRISTMAS. Phylon 1960 (4): 383-386. The Rev. John Pierpont was a conspicuous literary, theological and political figure whose verses and deeds elicited the admiration of the reformers of his time. Following graduation from Yale College in 1804, he thought of teaching and became a tutor to the children of a South Carolina planter, arriving in time for Christmas. He recorded in his journal notes which marked his vivid realization of the reality of slavery; in addition, his entries include data of interest to the sociologist and folklorist. Within six months, he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the life about him, and developed the abolitionist views which he took North with him. L. Filler

7:390. Rosenswauke, Ira (U.S. Government). AN ESTIMATE AND ANALYSIS OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1790. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50(1): 23-67. An attempt is made to reproduce from the census returns the names of the heads of household of the families identified as Jewish on the basis of available data. This breakdown is then given by state and city. The total was somewhere between 1,300 and 1,500 persons for the entire country, and New York, with 242 Jewish individuals, had the largest community. F. Rosenthal

7:391. --. RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. Journal of the Rutgers University Library 1959/60 23(1). Brennan, William J., Jr., NEW JERSEY'S RATIFIED COPY OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, pp. 1-3. McCormick, Richard P. (Rutgers Univ.), THE UNANIMOUS STATE, pp. 4-7. A LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONVENTION, p. 8. MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY (1787), pp. 10-32. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by New Jersey on 19 December 1787 brought that state formally into the federal union and was vital to the establishment of the new, united nation. The occasion of the return of the copy of the Constitution, together with the ratification document, to Rutgers University is recorded, and an account of the ratification proceedings at Trenton is given. A list of convening members and the Minutes of the Convention are appended. Barbara Waldstein

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:28, 263, 265, 268, 271, 272, 273, 565

7:392. Bakh, I. A., N. I. Kolpinski, and others. PIS'MA ZHENY I DOCHERI K. MARKSA L. KUGEL'MANU (1867-1873 GG.) DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Letters from the wife and daughter of K. Marx to L. Kugelman (1867-1873). Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (2): 20-56. These letters (published for the first time in Russian translation) were written to Kugelman, a doctor in Hanover, friend of both Marx and Engels and member of the First International, with the knowledge and partly at the direction of Marx, and contain a wealth of material for a detailed description of Marx's personality. Both in his revolutionary and in his scholarly activities, the members of his family were his closest helpers. This period was one of the most eventful and intense ones, and these letters of Marx's wife and his daughter Jenny cover such important work as 1) the leadership of the International; 2) the theoretical work on the second volume of *Das Kapital*; 3) the participation in the first proletarian revolution in Paris (1871); 4) the organization of material aid for the Paris Commune emigrants, and 5) the keen interest in the national struggle for freedom in Ireland. Erna Wollert (t)

7:393. Bakh, Ir. A. MARKS I AGRARNYI VOPROS V I INTERNATSIONALE [Marx and the agrarian issue in the First International]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (5): 65-82. Presents the development of Marxist agrarian theory through the conferences of the First International. The notion of socialization of land was proposed by Caesar de Pape in Brussels in 1868, and it was accepted in principle. The policy to be followed by the International was discussed in Basel in 1869. Nationalization of land was opposed by the French Proudhonists, who feared the estrangement of the peasantry, and by Bakunin's inheritance schemes. In Marx's view the land problem was closely connected with the International's relation to the peasantry. By emphasizing the socialization of the large estates he hoped to win the alliance of the peasantry. Theoretical resolutions, however, referred to all countries, and not only England -- as some German Socialists (Schweitzer) claimed. This was clarified once again by Engels in his Preface to "The Peasant War in Germany." Based partly on unpublished material in the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. I. S. Batori

7:394. Bestuzhev, I. V., ed. IZ ISTORII KRYMSKOI VOINY 1853-1856 GG. [From the history of the Crimean War, 1853-1856]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (1): 204-208. The memorandum reprinted here, "Ob opasnosti prodolzheniia v 1856 g. voennykh deistvii" [On the danger of the continuation of military operations in 1856] was written by the well-known Russian military expert, historian, theoretician and reformer, D. A. Miliutin, very probably while he was the special envoy of the Minister of War. On the basis of his exact information, Miliutin showed that the economic situation of the state was wholly unsuited for the conduct of a long war on a large scale. Based on material from the Central State Archives for Military History. Erna Wollert (t)

7:395. Campbell, John F. (Captain). A VOYAGE FOR HEALTH. *American Neptune* 1959 19(3): 200-212. A description of a sea voyage undertaken for health reasons between 1840 and 1842 based on correspondence between Nathaniel L. Rogers, a Salem merchant and ship-owner and his son William, who made the voyage. The letters give an account of life on board a merchant ship at this time, as well as impressions gained at the various ports of call (the New Zealand town of Hobart, the Bay of Islands, Valparaiso and Buenos Aires). Barbara Waldstein

7:396. Cannon, Walter (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE PROBLEM OF MIRACLES IN THE 1830'S. *Victorian Studies* 1960 4(1): 5-32. The question of the nature and possibility of miracles became a matter of debate among theologians in the 1830's as a result of recent geological discoveries and theories. Geologists were divided between Sir Charles

Lyell's "Uniformitarians," who held that geological results were produced by uniform natural forces, and "Catastrophists" who asserted that changes took place through separate and dissimilar occurrences. Lyell's view is "randomly cyclic," while Catastrophism has a "progressive or historical approach." Christian theology favored the Catastrophist viewpoint, which allowed the possibility of divine interposition in nature. Several attempts to define the miraculous so as to relate it to natural science are discussed, particularly the Bridgewater Treatises (1833-36). The most important defense of miracles is that of William Whewell, who pointed out the observable discontinuities in natural history which could be explained by creative divine acts. Whewell fitted miracles into a developmental philosophy of nature which helped to bridge the gap between science and theology. The developmental viewpoint (without the miracles) eventually triumphed, through Darwin's theory of evolution, over Lyell's "unprogressive" doctrine. J. L. Altholz

7:397. Čejchan, Václav. SLOVANSKÝ SJEZD V PRAZE ROKU 1848 [The 1848 Slavic Congress of Prague]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 319-323. A comment on the Slavic Congress held 2-12 March 1848 in Prague in order to establish, on the threshold of the coming revolution, a uniform platform for the Slavs of the Habsburg Empire. The Congress failed, but it was the first attempt to harmonize all-Slavic aims with the principles and situation of revolutionary Europe. Uses no archival material. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:398. Chambliss, J. J. (Boston Univ.). NATURAL SELECTION AND UTILITARIAN ETHICS IN CHAUNCEY WRIGHT. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(2, part 1): 144-159. An examination of Chauncey Wright's philosophy as it related to natural selection. As a utilitarian Wright rejected the assertion that Darwinism was indifferent to values. To him man's moral nature, like his biological, was "a resultant of the continuous testing in the process of natural selection of the greatest happiness principle." Not all values, Wright concluded, were conscious products of natural selection, but those that were, retained their vigor or died, depending on their demonstrated utility. W. M. Armstrong

7:399. Drudi, Maria Cessi. CARTEGGIO DI J. A. VON HUEBNER [Papers of J. A. von Huebner]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1959 19(3): 309-316. Thirty-six volumes of the papers of the Austrian career diplomat J. A. von Huebner have been obtained from the heirs by the Institute of Medieval and Modern History at the University of Padova, and are in the custody of Professor Roberto Cessi, the institute's director. Huebner's journal, beginning in 1826 and ending in June 1892, has entries for every day, except for the years 1860-68, which are missing from the collection. Family and political letters, and letters to friends are contained in other volumes. The material sheds light on internal German and French politics, matters of Italian irredentism, papal policies, the Triple Alliance, the Congress of Berlin, the catastrophe at Sedan, and the Mayerling tragedy. Passages from three letters are included. S. E. Humphreys

7:400. Fajnhauz, Dawid. NIEMCY A POWSTANIE STYCZNIOWE NA LITWIE I BIALORUSI [The Germans and the January Uprising in Lithuania and Belorussia]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 683-700. The uprising of 1863 coincided in time with the reawakening of the national consciousness in Germany and was thus considered by the democratic forces there as an allied force. The Prussian government was hostile toward the uprising, and co-operated with the Russian authorities in suppressing it, but the masses of the population in East Prussia were friendly to Polish insurgents and extended to them help in such ways as the smuggling of arms from the West and hiding the insurgents who crossed into East Prussia and frequently, after reorganization, tried to return to action. The attitude of the Germans living in Lithuania and Belorussia was more complicated. The upper bourgeoisie (the industrialists) were uniformly against the uprising, if only for the fact that all disturbances upset their normal business, which to some extent depended on the friendly attitude of the Russian

government. The attitude of the German farmers was similar, and for similar reasons. On the other hand the workers and craftsmen, the traveling apprentices and to some extent the representatives of the German intelligentsia living in these provinces often collaborated with the insurgents, or even participated in the armed actions. A. F. Dygnas

7:401. Matula, Vladimír. SLOVANSKÁ VZÁJOMNOSŤ - NÁRODNOSLOBODZOVACIA IDEOLÓGIA SLOVENSKEHO. NÁRODNEHO HNUTIA (1835-1849) [Slavic solidarity -- as ideology of the Slovak national movement (1835-1849)]. *Historický časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 248-264. The young Slovak intelligentsia, strongly affected by the politically more developed Slavic circles of Vienna, took an active part in politics and was no longer satisfied merely with philological goals. The Polish uprising of 1830/31 and its cruel oppression by the Russians weakened significantly those Slovak political circles which had accepted Kollár's idea of Slavic solidarity under Russian leadership. Henceforth Ľudovít Štúr, rather than Ján Kollár, exercised the leadership in the movement, which emphasized the individuality of the language and national character of the Slovaks, while accepting the idea of Slavic reciprocity. This coexistence of Slavic and Slovak elements is depicted chiefly through Štúr's life and work. The 1848 Slavic Congress in Prague and Štúr's role in it is also related. The author deals further with the relevant position of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The Slavic nations today follow the teachings of the older generation on the idea of Slavic solidarity, and they are at the head of the struggle for progress and peace. Uses archival material. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:402. Quinsonas, Comte (Former President, Académie delphinale). L'EXPEDITION DE ROME 1849 ET LE GENERAL OUDINOT [General Oudinot and the Roman expedition of 1849]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 59-78. Describes French intervention on behalf of the Pope after Pius IX was expelled from Rome in the Revolution of 1848, and concentrates on General Oudinot and the problems posed by the dispersion of responsibility by the French government, by the threat of Austrian, Neapolitan and Spanish intervention and by the many cultural and religious monuments and treasures in the city he had to capture. Louis Napoleon's subsequent attempt to divest Oudinot of the honor of taking Rome is also treated. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

7:403. Višev [Vulchev], Georgi. K CHARAKTERISTIKE SLOVENSKO-BULHARSKÝCH VZŤAHOV V DRUHEJ POLOVICI 19. STOROČIA [Data on the characteristics of Slovak-Bulgarian relations in the second half of the 19th century]. *Historický časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 417-420. Investigates the Slovak literary and political echo to Bulgarian events, on the basis of published material. The liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 is regarded as the most important landmark in mutual ties. The Bulgarian liberation movements were positively treated by contemporary Slovaks, but the Bulgarians are condemned for the Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885 and for the Russophobia of the dictatorial regime of 1887-1894. Representatives of the Slovak national movement consistently ignored Bulgaria's organized labor movement. Translations of Bulgarian prose and poetry as well as literary comments showed a generally friendly attitude toward Bulgaria. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:404. Wierchowski, Mirosław, ed. PRZYCZYNEK DO DZIEJÓW ZALIWSZCZYŹNY NA LITWIE [Contribution to the history of the Zaliwski conspiracy in Lithuania]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(2): 385-397. Publishes three documents written for the use of the Russian authorities by Marceł Szymański, a former officer of the Polish army in the 1830-1831 uprising, who in 1833, on the suggestion of Joachim Lelewel, was sent to Lithuania to organize and command insurgent forces in the districts of Grodno and Lida. Arrested by the Russians about one month after his arrival in Lithuania, he betrayed all he knew of the conspiracy and offered his services to the Russians as a spy in Western Europe. But after arriving in Paris, rejected by the emigration, he disappeared from political life. All three documents are from the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow. A. F. Dygnas

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

7:405. Y[barra], J[avier] de. LAS BANDERAS DE LOS TERCIOS VASCONGADOS [The standards of the Basque Regiment]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País (Spain)* 1959 15(2): 209-210. Note on the standards of the Basque brigade in the African campaign of 1859, which bore the emblem of three joined hands.

C. B. (IHE 34032)

Canada

See also: 7:556, 602

7:406. Neatby, L. H. ARCTIC JOURNALS. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(4): 575-588. An account of the early journeys undertaken in the Canadian North, taken from the journals of various participants in such Arctic expeditions. The article marks the hundredth anniversary of the voyage of the "Fox" under Captain Francis Leopold McClintock which set out to find the remains of the disastrous Franklin expedition and returned to England having accomplished its mission and obtained an all but completed chart of the Canadian Arctic Islands in 1859, and is concerned to restore the reputations of many of the intrepid discoverers often ungenerously misrepresented and discredited. Extracts from the journals and descriptions of incidents of special interest throw a new light on such personalities as Sir John Franklin and his friends Richardson, Hood and Back; Parry, George Francis Lyon, Commander Fitzjames -- captain of the ill-fated "Erebus" of Franklin's last expedition -- and above all McClintock.

Barbara Waldstein

7:407. Waite, P. B. (Dalhousie Univ.). EDWARD WHELAN REPORTS FROM THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE. *Canadian Historical Review* 1961 42(1): 23-45. A documentary article with a four-page introduction, giving the reports of Edward Whelan, of the Charlottetown *Examiner*, on the Quebec Conference of 1864. These reports, besides giving information on the constitutional negotiations at the conference, also reveal the social and festive side of the conference, information about which has hitherto been lacking in the notes of A. A. Macdonald, another Prince Edward Island delegate, and in the Minutes of Hewitt Bernhard, the conference secretary. This informal aspect of the conference was perhaps as important in forwarding Confederation as the conference itself. A

Europe

FRANCE

See also: 7:297

7:408. Dommanget, Maurice. LA VIE DE BLANQUI SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [Blanqui's life under the Second Empire]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1960 (30): 13-26. This first article on Blanqui's life covers the years from his transfer to a prison in Corsica in 1857 until his release from Ste. Pélagie in 1864. The author describes prison conditions in Corsica, Blanqui's detention in Algeria for security reasons after the termination of his sentence in 1858, his release in 1859, and his relationship to his son after his return to Paris. Article to be continued. G. Iggers

7:409. Perrier, A. GREGOIRE CHAMPSEIX ET ANDRE LEO [Grégoire Champseix and André Léo]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1960 (30): 38-39. An account of the lives and literary careers of Grégoire Champseix and his wife, André Léo. An ardent disciple of Pierre Leroux, Champseix fled in 1851 to Switzerland, where he became the editor of the liberal *L'Espérance*. After his death, his wife participated in the Commune, became an active feminist, and in the newspaper *La Revolution Sociale*, published in Switzerland, opposed Marx. In 1873 she married Benoît Malon. G. Iggers

7:410. Rubel, Maximilien. ROBERT OWEN A PARIS EN 1848 [Robert Owen in Paris in 1848]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1960 (30): 1-12. On the urging of some of his

disciples, Owen went to Paris shortly after the February 1848 revolution and stayed there with only one short interruption until the summer. The article reproduces press comment, which was favorable among the socialist newspapers, except for *Liberté*, which denounced him as an utopian. Also included is a list of Owen's published propaganda writings during his stay in Paris and two appeals by him to the French nation.

G. Iggers

GERMANY

See: 7:301

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:309, 312, 485, 556, 559

7:411. Abbott, P.E. (Major, Royal Army). GENERAL SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, K. C. B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 9(36): 89-92. A biographical sketch of General Sir James Alexander (1803-1888). J.A.S. Grenville

7:412. Armytage, W.H.G. GEORGE MUDIE: JOURNALIST AND UTOPIAN. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(5): 214-216. Deals with George Mudie, a radical journalist who edited the short-lived *The Economist* (1821-1822), founded the "Co-operative and Economical Society" which organized an Owenite community at Spa Fields. Based largely on Mudie's journalistic work. W.D. McIntyre

7:413. Aylott, F.G. THE BAKER RIFLE - 1800-1836. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 9(36): 78-81. An account of the development of the Baker rifle. J.A.S. Grenville

7:414. Aylott, F.G. THE BRUNSWICK RIFLE, 1836-1854. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 10(37): 11-12. An account of the development of the Brunswick rifle. J.A.S. Grenville

7:415. Aylott, F.G. THE ENFIELD RIFLE 1853-1865. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1960 11(41): 11-13. An account of the development of the Enfield rifle. J.A.S. Grenville

7:416. Aylott, F.G. THE LANCASTER OVAL BORE RIFLE 1846-1858. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1959 10(38): 39-40. An account of the development of the Lancaster Oval Bore Rifle. J.A.S. Grenville

7:417. Aylott, F.G. THE MENIE RIFLED MUSKET, PATTERN 1851, 1851-1854. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1960 10(39): 66-67. An account of the development of the Menie Rifled Musket. J.A.S. Grenville

7:418. Bevington, Merle M. (Duke Univ.). TENNYSON AND SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON "THE LAST GREAT ENGLISHMAN." *Notes and Queries* 1959 204(12): 445-446. The author notes the coincidence that both Tennyson in his "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" and Stephen in a letter feel that England's last great man had died in 1852. W.D. McIntyre

7:419. Blinderman, C.S. (Southern Illinois Univ.). THE DOCKER SPARKS CASE. *Notes and Queries* 1959 204(12): 457-459. T.H. Huxley gained something of a reputation as a philanthropist and a poor man's friend. This account, based on his private letters at Imperial College, London, shows the great pains he took to assist a Southampton docker, George Sparks, in his scientific hobby, by gifts of books, a microscope and advice and encouragement. Although Sparks refused a job as a laboratory assistant and remained a docker, he was grateful to Huxley and wrote "truly we live in a scientific and in some respects a revolutionary age." W.D. McIntyre

7:420. Blinderman, C.S. (Southern Illinois Univ.). THE OXFORD DEBATE AND AFTER. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(3): 126-128. T.H. Huxley's contemporary account of his debate with Wilberforce in 1860 written in a letter to Dr. F. Dyster, and other excerpts from the Huxley papers at Imperial College, London. W.D. McIntyre

7:421. Brook, M., and F.H. Amphlet Micklewright. A CHARTIST FLAG. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(7): 314. A discussion of the significance of red, white, blue and green combinations in the Chartist tricolor, which poses the question: was the prominence of green due to Irish influences? W.D. McIntyre

7:422. Brooks, Roger L. (Univ. of Colorado). MATTHEW ARNOLD'S TESTIMONIAL LETTERS FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE GREEK CHAIR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(4): 161-163. Two letters by Arnold, in the British Museum, supporting candidates for the Edinburgh chair, and an account of the election on 2 March 1852 based on local newspapers. W.D. McIntyre

7:423. Dahl, Curtis. BARONI IN DISRAELI'S "TAN-CRED." *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(4): 152. The author argues the case that the model for Baroni was the archaeologist Giovanni Battista Belzoni (1778-1823). W.D. McIntyre

7:424. Fetter, Frank W. (Northwestern Univ.). THE ECONOMIC ARTICLES IN "BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE," AND THEIR AUTHORS, 1817-1853. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 1960 7(2): 85-107, and (3): 213-231. A list of "all articles in which there is an organized discussion of an economic theme." Blackwood's was one of the Tory answers to the Edinburgh Review, but with a rather different stamp of Toryism than the *Quarterly*. Stressing political and social consequences of economic change, it was less concerned with economic analysis and was written largely by literary journalists and public figures, who were often contemptuous of political economists. Blackwood's defended Scottish interests, the country versus the towns, the North versus London; it stood for a "primitive type of patriotism"; opposed tariff reform, foreign investment and railway speculation. The author concludes that much of the magazine's criticisms presupposed the "unstated major premise of a static world." W.D. McIntyre

7:425. Fussell, G.E. WILLIAM BLAND, JUN., OF HARTLIP, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE. *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(10): 449-450. Suggests that Bland's *Principles of Agriculture of 1827* (2nd edition 1864) was a surprisingly modern and very useful work of popularization. W.D. McIntyre

7:426. Greenberg, R.A. MILL ON BAGEHOT AND REFORM. *Notes and Queries* 1958 203(2): 83-84. Worker constituencies, with low qualifications for voting to ensure direct laborers' representation in Parliament, as advocated by Bagehot in an article in 1859, were rejected by Mill in Chapter 8 of *Representative Government*. W.D. McIntyre

7:427. Harris, R.G. THE FIRST GENERAL SERVICE WAGON, 1862. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1960 10(40): 76-80. An account of transport services in the army since the Crimean War and the origins of a permanent transport corps, the "Military Train," authorized in 1856. J.A.S. Grenville

7:428. Jay, L.J. (Univ. of Sheffield). EARLY REFERENCES TO THE BLACK COUNTRY. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(8): 354-356. The earliest reference to the name Black Country as applied to the industrial region west of Birmingham has been found in W. White's *All Round the Wrekin*, 1860. W.D. McIntyre

7:429. Maynard, Douglas H. (Hunter College). THE CONFEDERACY'S SUPER-"ALABAMA." *Civil War History* 1959 5(1): 80-95. An account of the history of the "Pampero," one of several warships built in Great Britain for the Confederacy. The ship was contracted for from a firm of Glasgow shipbuilders in October 1862 and was modeled after the famous "Alabama," but somewhat larger. Suspicion was aroused among Union naval authorities that the ship was being built for the South, and agents were established in Scotland to observe activities in the shipyards. The case of the seizure of the Confederate ship "Alexandra" and the detention of the Laird rams by the British government in 1863 were evidence of the determination of the British to prevent violation of their neutrality. Sufficient evidence was finally collected to warrant the detention of the "Pampero" for investigation by the British naval authorities, and the case came before the courts on 18 March 1864. The Confederate agents felt that even if the verdict were

to be given in their favor, the litigation would be so prolonged that the "Pampero" would be of little use to the South. Accordingly a compromise was reached whereby the seven owners agreed to make suitable alterations, give bond for the proper employment of the vessel and change the registry so as to preclude transfer of ownership. Thus although even up to January 1865 the "Pampero" was considered Confederate property, she in fact played no part in the war. Barbara Waldstein

7:430. Mikos, Stanisław. W SPRAWIE SKŁADU SPOŁECZNEGO I GENEZY IDEOLOGII GROMAD LUDU POLSKIEGO W ANGLII 1835-1846 [On the social composition and the genesis of the ideology of the Communes of the Polish People in England, 1835-1846]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 663-682. The Gromada Ludu Polskiego "Grudziąź" was formed in Portsmouth by soldiers of the Polish uprising of 1830-31 who had been imprisoned by Prussia, and were to be deported to the USA, but were stopped en route in Portsmouth, and settled there. Contrary to earlier views, this group did not consist only of peasants, as its name would imply. Among its members were also members of the gentry, craftsmen, and some professional soldiers who had served for about twenty years. Thus the radical political program and the phrases which identified the members of the group with the peasantry expressed the adherence of the members to a political concept rather than their genuine social origin. A.F. Dygnas

7:431. Miller, Ilia S. DOKOŁA GENEZY GROMADY REWOLUCYJNEJ LONDYN [On the origins of the Revolutionary Commune, London]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4): 815-830. The most radical organizations of the Polish Great Emigration, the Gromady Ludu Polskiego [Communes of the Polish People] "Grudziąź" and "Humań", were dissolved about 1846. In 1856 these organizations were reconstituted as the Gromada Rewolucyjna Ludu Polskiego Londyn [Revolutionary Commune of the Polish People, London]. The author tries to determine what organizations existed that held these radical views during the intervening period and publishes the full text or excerpts of several pamphlets issued by the organizations and individuals continuing the traditions of the Communes during these ten years. A.F. Dygnas

7:432. Ollard, Richard. NEW YEAR, 1860. *National and English Review* 1960 154(923): 13-18. A survey of events in England in the mid-19th century which covers the religious situation (the Roman Catholic position, the Evangelicals, the activities of High Churchmen); the parliamentary and political scene; the state of the navy; foreign affairs; literature and the arts and education. Barbara Waldstein

7:433. Robson, Maureen M. (Univ. of London). THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RECONCILIATION, 1865-71. *Canadian Historical Review* 1961 42(1): 1-22. Discusses Anglo-American disputes that delayed the decision to refer the "Alabama" claims to arbitration in 1870. Both sides only consented to arbitration when they had already determined on a general settlement, and when new dangers urged them to close an unhappy chapter. Based primarily on unpublished material in the Public Record Office and the British Museum, London, the Clarendon papers at Oxford, and the Fish and Moran papers in the Library of Congress. A

7:434. Romaniukowa, Felicja. DALSZE DOKUMENTY DO HISTORII GROMADY REWOLUCYJNEJ LONDYN [Further documents relating to the history of the Revolutionary Commune, London]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(3): 548-556. The original Communes of the Polish People were founded in England after the collapse of the Polish uprising of 1830-31, and disintegrated about 1846. One of them, the Revolutionary Commune, London, was reconstituted after 1850. The author publishes two broadsides of 1853 and 1856 pertaining to the reconstituted Commune. A.F. Dygnas

7:435. Unsigned. ADULT EDUCATION IN BARNESLEY 1831-1848. *Notes and Queries* 1959 204(1): 27-32. Examining the origins of the Barnesley Mechanics Institute, the author shows how workingmen, unable to afford the subscription to the town Reading Room, first formed a Mechanics Institute in 1831. Poverty and internal dissensions caused this, and several other societies, to be short-lived, and there was no continuity until 1836. By this time there were rival educational experiments in the field, a situation which became common in northern cities. W.D. McIntyre

7:436. Weber, B.C. (Univ. of Alabama). AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ROBERT OWEN TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (1847). *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(11): 486-487. A letter dated 24 June 1847, now in the library of the University of Alabama, in which Owen appeals to Palmerston to hear his plans for education and employment in Ireland which will turn the land into a valuable part of the empire. The letter does not give details of the plan. W.D. McIntyre

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:320, 620

7:437. Béder, Ján. KOLLÁROVA KONCEPCIA SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI A MLADÉ SLOVENSKO [Kollár's idea of Slavic solidarity and "Young Slovakia"]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 243-247. Discusses the conflicts which necessarily developed between the attitudes of Ján Kollár and the "Mladé Slovensko" [Young Slovakia] movement toward the problems of the Slavs in the Habsburg Empire, on the threshold of the Revolution of 1848. Ján Kollár lost his earlier undisputed leadership to the more progressive and politically-minded "Mladé Slovensko" movement. Published sources are used. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 438-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:438. Borodovčák, Viktor. K NIEKTORÝM IDEOVÝM A POLITICKO-PRAKTICKÝM MOTÍVOM DEMOKRATICKEJ KONCEPCIE SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI V ŠEŠTĎESIATYCH ROKOCH 19. STOROČIA [Data on some ideological and practical political motives of the democratic concept of Slavic solidarity during the 1860's]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 379-383. A comparison between the pre-1848 and post-1848 concepts of Slavic solidarity, as mirrored in the politics of the Slovak bourgeoisie. While the pre-1848 bourgeois concept relied chiefly on the support of Vienna and readily accepted the principles of Austro-Slavism, the postrevolutionary Slavic idea, as formulated and practiced by Ján Palárik, Jozef Miloslav Hurban and others, tried to rally the progressive forces, Slavic and non-Slavic alike, against Austro-Slavism and against Austrian absolutism. Published sources are used. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437, 439, 440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:439. Butvíň, Jozef. SLOVANSKÁ VZÁJOMNOSŤ A MATICA SLOVENSÁ [The idea of Slavic solidarity and the "Matica slovenská"]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 383-398. Summarizes the events in the 1850's which led to the establishment of "Matica slovenská," the cultural and to a certain extent, political organization of the Slovaks. The author analyzes related Hungarian and Austrian-oriented policies of the Slovaks and the leading trends of Slavism, including "Czechoslovakism." The activities in particular of Ján Palárik and of Jozef Viktorín are described. Archival documents are used. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437, 438, 440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:440. Čejchan, Václav. K OTÁZCE ČESKO-RUSKÝCH VZTAHŮ V NÁRODNÍM OBROZENÍ [Contribution on the question of Czech-Russian relations in the national revival]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 290-292. Touches on Czech-Russian ties of the 1830's and 1840's and their effect on the Czech national movement. The work of Karel Havlíček Borovský is reviewed in particular. No archival sources are used. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-439, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:441. Chlebowczyk, Józef. POLACY I CZESCI NA ŚLĄSKU CIESZYŃSKIM W POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [Poles and Czechs in Teschen Silesia in the mid-19th century]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 458-464. Review article on A. Grobelny's monograph *Česi a Poláci ve Slezku v letech 1848-1867* [Czechs and Poles in Silesia during the years 1848-1867], (Ostrava, 1958). On the whole appreciative, this review points out several shortcomings, such as the lack of analysis of the socioeconomic structure of the region, which leads to wrong

opinions about the "Polish and Czech liberal bourgeoisie," and the failure to study the ethnic composition of the population.

A.F. Dygnas

7:442. Diózei, István, ed. *AZ OSZTRÁK KÜLPOLITIKA AZ OLASZ FORRADALMI MOZGALMAK ELLEN 1820-1825; KIADATLAN METTERNICH-LEVELEK AZ ORSZÁGOS SZÉCHENYI KÖNYVTÁR KÉZIRATTÁRÁBAN* [Austrian foreign policy toward the Italian revolutionary movements, 1820-1825; unpublished letters of Metternich housed in the Manuscript Division of the National Széchenyi Library]. *Századok* 1960 94(5/6): 878-894.

An introduction deals with the main characteristics of literature on Prince Metternich, primarily as represented by Heinrich von Srbik and Viktor Bibl. The ten letters, originally written by Metternich in French, are translated into Hungarian and published with comments. All letters are addressed to Count Antal Apponyi, the Hungarian-born Austrian envoy to Rome, and they contain reports on the international situation and diplomatic instructions to Count Apponyi.

F. Wagner

7:443. Edwards, Tudor. *VIENNA: I: THE BIEDERMEIER AGE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY AFTERMATH*. *History Today* 1960 10(10): 668-677. A picture of the Biedermeier era from the Congress of Vienna to 1848 and the cultural, sociological and economic life of the Austrian capital, contrasted against the bloody revolts which followed in the year of revolution. The author gives a detailed account of the rising tide of revolutionary bourgeois liberalism in Austrian political life, as demonstrated by students' activities, the March riots of 1848, the rising in Hungary, the open revolt in Vienna itself in October 1848, and the course of the revolution. The author comments on the British sympathy for the Hungarian cause, despite the official disapproval of Queen Victoria. Article to be continued.

Barbara Waldstein

7:444. Gašparík, Mikuláš. *NEGATÍVNE PREJAVY MYŠLIENKY SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI* [Negative phenomena of the idea of Slavic solidarity]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 415-416. A sharp criticism of the Russian-oriented reactionary Pan-Slavism, as reflected in Slovak literature during the second half of the 19th century. To illustrate the menace of reactionary Pan-Slavism, the author makes reference to the works of its two eminent contemporary Slovak critics: Koloman Banšell and Samuel Štefanovič. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:445. Haraksim, Ľudovít. *HNUTIE UKRAJINCŮ ZAKARPATSKA A VÝCHODNÉHO SLOVENSKA A MYŠLIENKA SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI* [The Ukrainian movement of Carpathian Ruthenia (Transcarpathian Region) and eastern Slovakia and the idea of Slavic solidarity]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 360-374. A summary of the development of the language and early national consciousness of the Ruthenians in the 19th century. Until 1848 practically no national movement existed among them. Slovak and other Slavic influences transferred the idea of Slavic reciprocity to the Ruthenians. Among others, the work of such outstanding Ruthenians as M. Luckaj, Alfred and Viktor Dobrjanský is discussed. Published sources are used. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:446. S. Lengyel, Márta. *EGY OSZTRÁK RÖPIRATÍRÓ ÚTJA A NEGYVENNYOLCAS FORRADALOM FELÉ (I. RESZ)* [The path of an Austrian pamphleteer to the 1848 Revolution. Part I.]. *Századok* 1960 94(5/6): 750-793. The life story, based on published and unpublished material, of Franz Schuselka (born in 1811 in Budweis, Bohemia) and an appraisal of his literary writings, with a focus on such contemporary issues as German unification, the Russian danger and Hungarian-Slavic-Austrian relations. Schuselka's political ideal was constitutional monarchy, with the attributes associated with contemporary liberal thinking. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

7:447. Matula, Vladimír. *VYVRCHOLENIE ŠTÚROVSKEJ KONCEPCIE MYŠLIENKY SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI V ŠTÚROVOM DIELE "SLOVANSTVO A SVET BUDÚCNOSTI"* [Culmination of Štúr's concept of the idea of Slavic solidarity in his work "Slavdom and the World of Future"]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 375-379. Štúr's conservative approach toward

the socioeconomic topics of his time, including the nationality problem of the Habsburg Monarchy and the fundamentals of Austro-Slavism, progressed very much in the direction of the radical democrats, without their revolutionary tactics. Štúr's conversion from conservatism to a liberal view of contemporary events was precipitated by his disillusionment with the Slavic policies of the Vienna Imperial Court after the 1848/49 Hungarian revolution, and by some positive Russian influences. To illustrate contemporary Slovak-Russian relations, Matula refers to an unpublished document of the Moscow Historical Archives, in which the Slovaks, as early as the beginning of the Revolution of 1848, requested the tsar to intervene in Hungary in order to liberate the oppressed Slavs. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 448-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:448. Mésároš, Július. *SLOVANSKÁ OTÁZKA V POLITIKE SLOVENSKEJ BURŽOÁZIE V DRUHEJ POLOVICI 19. STOROČIA* [The Slavic question in the politics of the Slovak bourgeoisie in the second half of the 19th century]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 324-359. A study of the nationality

problem in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the second half of the 19th century, with special emphasis on Hungarian-Slovak and Hungarian-Croatian relations. The author describes primarily the role of Béla Grünwald, Ľudovít Štúr and Svetozár Hruban Vajanský. The chief result of the study is the conclusion that in the struggle of the Slovak bourgeoisie against the Magyarization process, the role of the reactionary and non-realistic elements in the idea of Slavic solidarity increased as their oppression became more severe. At all times Slavic thought played a decisive role in the history of Slovak bourgeois nationalism. Uses archival documents. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447, 449, 450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:449. Novotný, Jan. *K NĚKTERÝM PROBLÉMŮM SLOVANSKÉ MYŠLENKY V ČESKÉM NÁRODNÍM HNUTÍ V DOBĚ PŘEDBŘEZNOVÉ* [Some problems of the Slavic idea in the Czech national movement in the pre-March (1848) period]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 265-290. A well-documented survey of the role of Slavic solidarity and of Austro-Slavism in the Czech national movement prior to March 1848. The lifework of Josef Dobrovský and Leo Thun and the anti-Slav (chiefly anti-Russian) efforts of the Hungarians are discussed. One of the bases for Leo Thun's Austro-Slavism was the fear of Russian oppression. Prince Metternich regarded Austro-Slavism as a well-camouflaged form of political Pan-Slavism. The author considers the pre-March platform of Austro-Slavism as progressive since it advocated the policy of equality for all nations of the Habsburg Empire. Uses archival material. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447, 448, 450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:450. Rosenbaum, Karol. *KONCEPCIA SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI V OBDOBÍ P. J. ŠAFÁRIKA A J. KOLLÁRA* [The concept of Slavic solidarity during the period of P. J. Šafárik and J. Kollár]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 225-237. An account of the literary activity of Pavel Jozef Šafárik and of Ján Kollár, focused on the idea of Slavic solidarity as reflected between 1815 and 1835. The Slavic idea of that period is positively evaluated from a Marxist point of view, but some of its negative characteristics, such as loyalty to the Habsburg dynasty, is condemned. Uses published sources. F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-449, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:451. Trócsányi, Zsolt. *WESSELÉNYI MIKLÓS FOGSÁGA (RÉSZLET EGY KÉSZÜLŐ WESSELÉNYI-ÉLETRAJZBÓL) (I. RÉSZ)* [The captivity of Miklós Wesselényi; excerpts from a Wesselényi biography in progress, Part I.]. *Századok* 1960 94(5/6): 794-811. An account of the political atmosphere surrounding the high treason proceedings against Miklós Wesselényi, from 14 January to 9 February 1839, when the sentence was pronounced. A well-documented analysis is made of the court proceedings, of the psychological motivation of Wesselényi's behavior, and of the politically oriented legal steps by the prosecution, as directed by the Vienna Imperial Court. He was defended, among others,

by Ferenc Kölcsey and Ferenc Deák. Action taken by Metternich, the palatine, and Count István Széchenyi are also dealt with. Use is made of unpublished sources from the Budapest National Archives, and of literature in Hungarian, German and Latin. Article to be continued. F. Wagner

7:452. Unsigned. SZÉCHENYI ISTVÁN (HALÁLÁNAK SZÁZADIK ÉVFORDULÓJÁRA) [István Széchenyi; on the hundredth anniversary of his death]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3): 257-277. A Marxist revaluation of the life of Count István Széchenyi (1791-1860), prepared by the Historical Commission and the Historical Institute, both of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The treatise comprises these parts: a Marxist presentation of Széchenyi's age, the Reform Period; criticism of bourgeois historiography for its image of Széchenyi; and a revaluation of his life and works in line with dialectical materialism. The treatise concludes that despite some reactionary characteristics in Széchenyi, "... his lifework is an organic part of our progressive past." No archival sources are used.

F. Wagner

7:453. Žáček, Václav. SPOLUPRÁCE SLOVANSKÝCH NÁRODŮ V 40. LETECH 19. STOL. [Co-operation of Slavic nations during the 1840's]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3): 292-295. A summary, on the basis of published works, of Slavic relations in the Danube Valley, with emphasis on Slovak-Croatian links as well as on the role of the Czech František Zach and the Pole Janusz Woronicz. The author shows that Ljudevit Gaj served secretly for Metternich. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 621, 623, 710, 711, 765.

ITALY

See: 7:442

NETHERLANDS

See: 7:579

POLAND

See also: 7:114, 333, 430, 431, 434, 441, 461, 462

7:454. Bartkiewicz, Filomena, and Zbigniew Stankiewicz. W SPRAWIE PRZYDATNOŚCI LUSTRACJI XIX W. DO BADAŃ NAD DZIEJAMI WSI KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO [On the use of the 19th-century reports of the inspection of landed estates for the study of agricultural history of the Polish Kingdom]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(4): 707-720. A general description of the contents of about 300 volumes of reports from the official inspections of private, state and monastic landed estates for the years 1789-1868. The author indicates the problems on which this material, preserved in the archives in Radom, sheds light. A more detailed description of some of the reports serves to illustrate the value of this collection.

A.F. Dygnas

7:455. Bortnowski, Władysław. W SPRAWIE AKTU DETRONIZACJI ROMANOWÓW ZE STYCZNIA 1831 [On the January 1831 act of dethronement of the Romanovs]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4): 856-863. Opposes the view, accepted up to now, that the act of 25 January 1831 was submitted to and passed by the diet under pressure from the "Jacobins" of the Patriotic Society. Although the society was the most outspoken propagandist of dethronement, the motion itself was put forward by the deputy Roman Sołtyk without the society's knowledge, and the measure was extremely popular throughout the nation, independent of the opinions and propaganda of the society.

A.F. Dygnas

7:456. Groniowski, Krzysztof. ODDZIAŁ KSIĘDZA BRZÓSKA [The detachment of Father Brzóska]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4): 831-840. Analyzing data on the peasants arrested by the Russian authorities for helping the detachment of the Rev. Stanisław Brzóska, tries to establish which villages in the vicinity of Łuków were most active in supporting the insurgents until January 1865. The author concludes that they were mostly those from state domains, or those that had in pre-partition times formed state domains. In spite of the emancipation of the serfs introduced by the Russians in 1864,

they supported the uprising most ardently. As an incidental result of this, emancipation proved in some of these villages to be more advantageous to the poorest peasant than was as a general rule stipulated by law. A list of 60 persons convicted by the Russians for participation in or support of the Brzóska detachment is appended. A.F. Dygnas

7:457. Kieniewicz, Stefan. SPOWIEDŹ ŁAWCEWICZA [The confession of Ławcewicz]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1): 174-183. On 6 February 1864 the Russian police arrested in Warsaw Jan Ławcewicz, a collaborator of a member of the insurgent government, Józef Janowski. Ławcewicz could not stand the beating during the interrogation and in his testimony, he implicated many insurgent leaders. After a period of deportation he returned to Poland and was ostracized by society. On the request of his brother-in-law, Ławcewicz wrote his own version of the Russian investigations, and this "apologia" is published here, from a verified copy made in 1881.

A.F. Dygnas

7:458. Łukasiewicz, Juliusz. Z BADAŃ NAD PROCESEM PRZEWROTU TECHNICZNEGO W HUTNICTWIE ŻELAZA W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [Research on the process of the technological revolution in the smelting industry in the Kingdom of Poland]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(3): 513-547. Description of the introduction of technological improvements into the iron industry between 1833 and 1890 and of the resulting changes in productivity, structure and location of plants. Statistical data and numerous statistical tables are included. A.F. Dygnas

7:459. Rządowska, Helena. ŚLADAMI NIEZNANEGO ŻOŁNIERZA Z 1863 R. [On the trail of an unknown soldier of 1863]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 424-432. The participation of the lower classes of society in the various Polish uprisings and the resulting emigration has hardly been studied. It is, in fact, almost not possible to study it, as there were few historical sources left by these lower-class emigrants. There was a particularly large emigrant group in Switzerland after the 1863 uprising, and some material pertaining to it has survived in that country. The author gives some data illustrating the magnitude of the problem Switzerland had to solve and describes the efforts at a solution. She also quotes from letters of some of the lower-class emigrants showing their aims and hopes. A.F. Dygnas

7:460. Zajewski, Władysław. W SPRAWIE GENEZY RWOLUCJI LISTOPADOWEJ 1830 ROKU [On the origins of the November 1830 revolution]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4): 852-855. Opposes Marian Kukiel's thesis (expressed in "Uwagi i przyczynki do genezy rewolucji listopadowej i wojny 1831" [A few remarks on the causes of the Polish November uprising and the war of 1831], *Teki Historyczne*, 1958, Vol. 9, pp. 40-62 [See abstract 5:1723]) that the uprising started under the influence of France. Analyzing various contemporary documents, Zajewski concludes that the origins and course of the uprising were an expression of the Poles' own political aims and opinions. A.F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:440, 447

7:461. D'iakov, V.A. NOVYE DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY O S. SERAKOVSKOM [New documentary material on S. Sierakowski]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 208-215. There is as yet no documented biographical study among the abundant literature on this important functionary of the revolutionary democratic movement of the 1850's and 1860's. The author gives a survey of the life and activities of Sierakowski (born in 1826 in Luck in the Volhynia government), based on documents from the Central State Archives. As a captain on the general staff, he was concerned with the preparation of bourgeois reforms of the Russian military penal legislation -- work which afforded him various opportunities to propagate his revolutionary ideas. In 1863 he led the agrarian revolt in northern Lithuania, but was captured by tsarist army units and executed in Vilna. Erna Wollert (t)

7:462. Komar, Julian. GRODZIENSKIE MANIFESTACJE PRZED POWSTANIEM STYCZNIOWYM [Manifestations in Grodno on the eve of the January uprising]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1): 95-122. A condensed version of a

monograph prepared between 1934 and 1938 and based almost entirely on records of the Russian authorities. The author describes all the anti-Russian manifestations in Grodno in the years 1861-1862. For the most part these manifestations were limited to the singing in the churches of the religious-patriotic hymns that were forbidden by the authorities, and in one instance to the organization of a procession, also prohibited, which was with great effort and tact dispersed by the authorities. A. F. Dygnas

7:463. Kovalev, I. F., ed. O ZAPRESHCHENII TSARSKOI TSENZUROI PROIZVEDENIIA K. MARKSA "NISHCHETA FILOSOFII" [On the banning of K. Marx's work The Poverty of Philosophy by the tsarist censor]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (2): 57-67. Publishes the report of the meeting of the Council of the Central Press Administration to consider the prohibition of The Poverty of Philosophy and the resolution of the Committee of Ministers banning this work. Both documents are from the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad. Nikolskii, a member of the Central Press Administration, considered Marx's book in any case to be beyond the means of the people in view of its price, and therefore viewed the prohibition as superfluous, but the ban was finally enforced by Minister of the Interior Plehve in 1902. Erna Wollert (t)

7:464. Nagaev, A. S., ed. K ISTORII DVIZHENIIA RABOCHIKH ZOLOTYKH PRISKOV VOSTOCHNOI SIBIRI V PEROVOI POLOVINE XIX V. [On the history of the labor movement in the gold mines of eastern Siberia in the first half of the 19th century]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (5): 216-223. At the beginning of the 19th century gold mined in eastern Siberia comprised 23-24 per cent of the total amount mined in the world. Published here are reports of the governor general of eastern Siberia and several members of the boards of directors of the privately owned gold mines, dating from the years 1842-43, on strikes and riots of workers. The documents are from the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad. Erna Wollert (t)

SPAIN

See also: 7:336, 342, 501, 650, 654, 655, 657, 658

7:465. Aguirre Prado, Luis. EL GENERAL FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA. Revista de Historia Militar (Spain) 1959 3(4): 135-160. Sympathetic portrait of General Luis Fernández de Córdova, commander in chief of the Cristino forces and victor of the Battle of Mendigoerrra (1835) in the first Carlist War. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 33491)

7:466. Arocena, Fausto. UN DIARIO INEDITO DE AIZQUIBEL [An unpublished diary of Aizquibel]. Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País (Spain) 1959 15(2): 113-118. Transcription of part of a diary of a voyage from Albacete to Málaga. This manuscript, preserved in the library of the Diputación de Guipúzcoa, dates from the mid-19th century, and is attributed to Aizquibel, in his capacity of administrator of the property of the dukes of San Fernando. C. B. (IHE 33507)

7:467. A[rteche], J[osé]. UNA APOSTILLA EN VASCUENCA A UN DOCUMENTO AL FINAL DE LA PRIMERA GUERRA CIVIL [A Basque annotation on a document at the end of the first civil war]. Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País (Spain) 1958 14(3): 468-469. Copy of an annotation on a letter (1839) from the Diputación of the Province of Guipúzcoa to the Ayuntamiento of Azpeitia, where it is preserved. C. B. (IHE 33492)

7:468. Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. LA SUCESION EN LAS MERCEDES NOBILIARIAS OTORGADAS POR LOS MONARCAS CARLISTAS [The succession of titles of nobility granted by the Carlist monarchs]. Hidalguía (Spain) 1959 7(32): 97-112. Notes on the legality and forms of transmission of the titles granted by the Carlist monarchs, and their adaptation in Spain after 1835. J. C. (IHE 33493)

7:469. Canellas López, Ángel. JUAN DONOSO CORTES, PENSADOR POLITICO [Juan Donoso Cortés, political thinker]. Universidad (Spain) 1955 32(3 and 4): 306-333. In the light of his writings, discusses in highly laudatory terms the age, personality and ideology of Donoso Cortés. J. N. (IHE 33521)

7:470. Figueroa, Agustín de. EL PRIMER AMOR DE VALERA [Valera's first love]. Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba (Spain) 1956 27(75): 206-208. An article published originally in ABC, Seville, on 23 September 1956. The author deals with Lucía Palladi, the wife of the Marqués de Bedmar, and describes her relations with Valera, who was twenty years her junior. Short extracts from her letters are included. S. B. (IHE 33565)

7:471. García, M. Ceferino, O. C. S. O. EL RDO. P. DON BRUNO LAFUENTE Y MORENO, ULTIMO VICARIO GENERAL DE LA CONGREGACION DE LA CORONA DE ARAGON Y NAVARRA (1813-1887) [The Rev. Father Don Bruno Lafuente y Moreno, the last vicar-general of the Congregation of the Kingdom of Aragon and Navarre (1813-1887)]. Cistercium (Spain) 1956 7(47): 206-216. Biographical study centered on the problems raised by the secularization in 1835 and by the legal continuance of the monasteries until the death of their last priors or their incorporation as parishes (as in the case of Santes Creus in 1870). J. C. (IHE 33512)

7:472. Grahit y Grau, José. B. MANUEL GASSET Y MERCADER, HIJO ILUSTRE DE UN HEROE DE LOS SITIOS [B. Manuel Gasset y Mercader, famous son of a hero of the sieges (of Gerona)]. Revista de Gerona (Spain) 1959 5(8): 49-52. This captain-general of Catalonia in 1866 was the son of Captain Jaime Gasset, who had to leave the country with his wife after the fall of Gerona. He was born in Neuchâtel in 1814, but later returned to Spain. His later contacts with Gerona are described, and a summary of his service record is given. J. Mr. (IHE 33499)

7:473. Llabrés, Juan. LA FRAGATA DE HELICE "PETRONILA" (1855-1863) [The screw-propeller frigate "Petronila" (1855-1863)]. Revista General de Marina (Spain) 1959 157: 214-223. Describes the construction, characteristics and crew of the frigate "Petronila," launched in 1857. The author gives an account of the voyages of the ship which, while serving in Cuba, was shipwrecked at the entrance to the port of Mariel. N. C. (IHE 33506)

7:474. Marfas, Julián. UNA TRADICION OLVIDADA [A forgotten tradition]. Ínsula (Spain) 1959 14(151): 3. Finds in the study devoted by Juan Valera in 1856 to Donoso Cortés' book Ensayo sobre el catolicismo, el liberalismo y el socialismo the Spanish liberal tradition of tolerance and moderation. Long extracts from the study are reproduced. S. B. (IHE 33522)

7:475. Señas Encina, F. EL CONDE DE TORENO, O EL PEREGRINO EN SU PATRIA [The Conde de Toreno, or the traveler in his own country]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1959 13(38): 339-366. An undocumented biography of the 7th Conde de Toreno, Don José María Queipo de Llano y Ruiz de Saravia (1786-1843), which deals particularly with his activity in Spanish politics and government. A. G. (IHE 33494)

7:476. Unsigned. LOS PRINCIPIOS FINANCIEROS EN LAS LEYES CONSTITUCIONALES ESPAÑOLAS. (DEL ESTADUTO DE BAYONA A LA CONSTITUCION DE 1857) [Financial principles in Spanish constitutional laws (from the Statute of Bayonne to the Constitution of 1857)]. Cuadernos Bibliográficos de Hacienda Pública (Spain) 1959 2(5): 301-309. Cites the financial rules contained in Spanish constitutional texts between the Statute of Bayonne and the Constitution of 1857. J. N. (IHE 33509)

SWITZERLAND

See: 7:409, 459

Latin America

See also: 7:525

7:477. Eyzaguirre, Jaime. UN MEMORIAL SOBRE LAS CAUSAS DEL ALZAMIENTO DE AMERICA [A memorandum on the causes of the rising in America]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1959 26(60): 221-238. Transcription, with a short commentary, of a memorandum from Diego López de Cernadas (probably a pseudonym) to the

king (Lima, 1815). In it, apart from a brief outline of the history of the uprisings, there are a series of complaints against Viceroy Abascal, which illustrate the antipathy toward Spanish officials. The document is from the Archivo General de Indias.

E. Rz. (IHE 33968)

7:478. Morón, Guillermo. EL HEROE Y LOS INTELECTUALES [The hero and the intellectuals]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 41(165): 20-23. Refers to the part played by the different social classes in the independence movement in Latin America, which was led by those who were economically and culturally better off. The masses participated later, and from them came General Jacinto Lara (died in 1859), of whom a sketch is given. R. C. (IHE 33969)

CENTRAL AMERICA

7:479. Chavarría, Clara Luz Grillo de. EL GENERAL JOSE MARIA CAÑAS. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales* (Costa Rica) 1960 24(7-12): 5-128. Biography of a Salvadoran-born civil and military hero of Costa Rica. José María Cañas (1809-1860) is best known as a leading figure in the struggle against William Walker in Nicaragua, but the author seeks to give a broader account, covering his other official positions and his diplomatic efforts toward settlement of the Costa Rica-Nicaragua border dispute. Cañas was a brother-in-law of Juan Rafael Mora, who was president during the war with Walker, but was deposed soon afterward; he was executed after joining Mora in an unsuccessful counterrevolt. This study was prepared as a thesis at the University of Costa Rica, and is based on both archival and secondary sources; a documentary appendix and bibliography are included.

D. Bushnell

7:480. Unsigned. EL AYUNTAMIENTO DE LA CIUDAD DE SAN SALVADOR Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE CENTRO-AMERICA, 1821 [The Ayuntamiento of the city of San Salvador and the independence of Central America, 1821]. *Anales del Museo Nacional "David J. Guzmán"* (El Salvador) 1957 7(25-28): 75-81. Reprint of an article published in *Boletín del Archivo General del Gobierno de Guatemala*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1935). Protocols and official letters of the ayuntamiento, some of them referring to the declaration of independence (21 September 1821), are published here. D. B. (IHE 34001)

MEXICO

See also: 7:529, 571

7:481. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. HEROES DESCONOCIDOS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Unknown heroes of independence]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1959 (163): 3 and 5. References to two heroes of the independence movement in Mexico: Fray Gregorio de la Concepción (1775-1843), a Carmelite of Toluca, and Epigmenio González, a native of Querétaro. Reproductions of extracts. B. T. (IHE 34002)

7:482. Rees, David. TEXAS, BUENA VISTA, AND THE MEXICAN WAR. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(620): 525-529. A summary of the war (1846-1848). W. D. McIntyre

7:483. Stabb, Martin S. (Univ. of Missouri). INDIGENISM AND RACISM IN MEXICAN THOUGHT: 1857-1911. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1(4): 405-423. Considers the "raciologically" liberal indigenist trend in Mexican social thought, as well as in literary and artistic achievement, during the years 1857-1911. Basing his opinion upon contemporary writers, such as Justo Sierra, Francisco Pimentel, Andrés Molina Enríquez, Ignacio Manuel Atamirano and Agustín Aragón, the author attributes the strongly Indian influence on Mexican intellectual life after the Revolution to persistent tendencies during the period under discussion, despite a certain socioeconomic repression of the indigenous masses at this time. These tendencies lay in the acceptance of the fusion of the two races as the essence of Mexican personality; the faith in the educability of the Indian, and the adoption of a fundamentally liberal and open view of race, in spite of strongly racial trends in other parts of Spanish America. Barbara Waldstein

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:359, 363, 365, 373

7:484. Acuña, Eduardo. YATASTO-MENDOZA (DOS ETAPAS DE UNA VIDA PROCER) [Yatasto-Mendoza. (Two stages of a leader's life)]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1959(41): 179-193. A sketch of General San Martín at two points in his career: his replacement of Belgrano, which took place at Yatasto, Salta, in 1814, and his leadership of the Government and Intendancy of Cuyo. B. T. (IHE 33979)

7:485. Aguilera, Miguel. COACCION EXTRANJERA Y LA DIGNIDAD PATRIA [Foreign coercion and national dignity]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 353-370. Account of the dispute of 1836-37 between Colombia (New Granada) and Great Britain, over mistreatment of the British vice-consul Joseph Russell at Panama. Russell was severely sentenced and imprisoned for his part in a minor scuffle and was later set free, on technical judicial grounds that President Francisco de Paula Santander considered highly objectionable. By then a British blockade had started that was ended with payment of an indemnity. D. Bushnell

7:486. Alberto Paúl, Luis (Caracas). ENTREVISTO A BOLIVAR ANTES DE AYACUCHO [Meeting with Bolívar before Ayacucho]. *Revista Shell* 1959 8(32): 4-10. To avoid an attack on U.S. merchant vessels by the Pacific republican fleet, the U.S. government ordered Commodore Hull to confer with General Bolívar, who was at the time (June 1824) preparing the Peru campaign against the Spaniards. The Commodore sent to Bolívar the young officer Hiram Paulding, who after a dangerous journey of 1,500 miles, met the hero in the town of Huaraz. Based on *Un rasgo de Bolívar en campaña* (New York, 1834). A (t)

7:487. Amador Cortés, Alejandro. GLOSAS [Notes]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1959 27(115): 154-177. Objections to some of the assertions made in an article by G. Porras Troconis [See abstract 7:508]: 1) Amador Cortés does not agree with him concerning the date of arrival and length of stay of Bolívar in Cartagena, Colombia; 2) he does not believe that Brigadier General Manuel del Castillo y Rada was responsible for the events of 1815.

D. B. (IHE 33987)

7:488. Brice, Ángel Francisco. LOS DESEOS POSTEROS DEL LIBERTADOR [The Liberator's last wishes]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 323-335. Analyzes Bolívar's last proclamation to the Colombians, issued shortly before his death (1830). This document contains not only the Liberator's last thoughts, but also the confirmation of his political ideas.

D. B. (IHE 33975)

7:489. Briceño Perozo, Mario. LA GLORIA ESTA EN SER GRANDE Y EN SER UTIL [Glory lies in being great and in being useful]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 359-361. Comments on two letters exchanged between Sucre and Bolívar in 1824, publishing extracts from them. In reply to the reproaches of Sucre, who felt humiliated by the Liberator, Bolívar explains the misunderstanding that brought about Sucre's attitude.

D. B. (IHE 33974)

7:490. Díaz Díaz, Oswaldo. EL PROCER Y MARTIR GACHETUNO MANUEL SALVADOR DIAZ Y EL CAPELLAN PATRIOTA FRANCISCO MARIANO FERNANDEZ [The patriot hero and martyr of Gachetá, Manuel Salvador Díaz, and the patriot Chaplain Francisco Mariano Fernández]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(540-542): 562-589. Introduces various unpublished documents and reinterprets some familiar sources, to throw new light on the patriot underground activity following Spain's reconquest of New Granada in 1816. The author shows that Manuel Salvador Díaz was one of the group executed along with the heroine Policarpa Salvarrieta in November 1817 and that Fernández was presumably spared only by his ecclesiastical status. Díaz has often been ignored, or else confused with another of the same group of martyrs.

D. Bushnell

7:491. Domínguez, Luis Arturo. DATOS HISTORICOS SOBRE LA HEROINA CORIANA DOÑA JOSEFA CAMEJO [Historical data on the heroine from Coro, Doña Josefa]

Camejo]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 41(165): 26-28. Reprint of Rodrigo Rodríguez' work *La Camejo, Heroína Falconiana* (1956). The author sketches the life of Doña Camejo and her activities on behalf of the cause of independence in Venezuela.

R. C. (IHE 34010)

7:492. Campbell, Margaret V. (Florida State Univ.). *EDUCATION IN CHILE, 1810-1842. Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1(3): 353-375. A brief survey of the almost exclusively religious domination of education during the colonial period precedes an account of the subsequent development of education along secular lines during the war of independence (1810-1823), the years of the republic (1823-1830), the era of the autocratic republic (1831-1841), and in 1841 and 1842, the year which saw the establishment of the normal school and of the University of Chile. Bibliography. Barbara Waldstein

7:493. Gandía, Enrique de. *ARAOZ DE LA MADRID, EL CABALLERO DEL HEROISMO Y DE LA LIBERTAD* [Aráoz de La Madrid, the caballero of heroism and liberty]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1958 2(10): 22-40. Biographical notes on La Madrid (1795-1857), with special reference to his activity during the era of independence and the later federalist struggles in Argentina. His attitude toward the dictator Rosas was not treasonable. E. Rz. (IHE 33982)

7:494. García Vázquez, Demetrio. *LA GENESIS DEL CAUCA HEROICO* [The genesis of the heroic Cauca]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1959 27(115): 113-133. Publishes and annotates various documents (from a private archive) of the years 1810-1822, mostly letters from independence leaders and war dispatches pertaining to this part of Colombia. D. B. (IHE 33984)

7:495. [Humboldt, Alejandro (Alexander von)]. *POR TIERRAS DE LA NUEVA GRANADA* [Through the lands of New Granada]. *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana* (Colombia) 1959 23(83): 207-220. Three of Humboldt's reports on his stay in New Granada territory, taken from his work *Vues des cordillères et monuments des peuples indigènes de l'Amérique* (Paris, 1816). They refer to the Terquemada Falls, the Quindío Pass in the Andes and the natural bridges of Iconouzo. Humboldt describes the geological, geographical, ethnographical and other aspects of these regions. D. B. (IHE 33967)

7:496. Iribarren-Celis, Lino. *EXPOSICION CRITICA ACERCA DE LA OBRA "BOLIVAR Y LA LIBERTAD" POR EL HISTORIADOR ARGENTINO DON ENRIQUE DE GANDIA* [Critical exposition of the work Bolívar y la libertad by the Argentine historian Don Enrique de Gandía]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 310-322. Criticizes Gandía's analysis of Madariaga's Bolívar, though recognizing Gandía's devotion to the Liberator and his affection for Venezuela. D. B. (IHE 33973)

7:497. Iribarren-Celis, Lino. *INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS. LA HEROINA JOSEFA CAMEJO COMO FIGURA DEL PROCERATO VENEZOLANO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA* [Historical researches. The heroine Josefa Camejo as an outstanding figure in the Venezuelan independence movement]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 41(165): 24-25. Note on Doña Camejo's active participation in the struggle for the independence of her country. R. C. (IHE 34011)

7:498. Iribarren Celis, Lino. *IRIBARREN Y LA SORPRESA DE CALABOZO EN 1818* [Iribarren and the capture of Calabozo in 1818]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1958 41(164): 454-458. A speech based on the author's publication *Semblanzas neosegovianas*. With notes on the military aspects of this event in the struggle for Venezuelan independence, the author shows, in opposition to O'Leary and Soublette, the failure of the mission of observation which was entrusted to Iribarren by the Liberator, a failure due to the selfish attitude of the plainsman Pérez. B. T. (IHE 34014)

7:499. Lee, Alberto (Friars Minor). *ORACION FUNEBRE DEL GENERAL SANTANDER* [Funeral oration in memory of General Santander]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 310-320. Sermon honoring the memory of Francisco de Paula Santander (President of New Granada, 1832-1837), with special emphasis on his Catholicism.

D. Bushnell

7:500. Lenis, Andrés J. *POLICARPA SALVATIERRA. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1959 27(115): 180-189. Portrait of this heroine of Colombian independence, who died on the gallows in 1817.

D. B. (IHE 33989)

7:501. Lira Urquieta, Pedro. *LA GUERRA CON ESPAÑA EN LA CORRESPONDENCIA DE DON ALVARO COVARRUBIAS CON DON JOSE RAMON LIRA* [The war with Spain in the correspondence of Don Álvaro Covarrubias with Don José Ramón Lira]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1958 25(59): 149-168. By means of a series of letters exchanged between Covarrubias, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs for Chile, and Intendant Lira, shows that 1) the Chilean government had an indifferent attitude toward problems of foreign policy, and 2) the civil population of Chile was hostile toward Spain in the days immediately prior to the bombardment of Valparaíso by the Spanish fleet under Méndez Núñez. The source of the documents is not indicated.

E. Rz. (IHE 33498)

7:502. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. *HOMENAJE AL ECUADOR* [Homage to Ecuador]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 271-273. Speech dealing with the independence of Ecuador.

D. B. (IHE 33995)

7:503. Mora, Alfonso María. *ENSAYO DE REMEMBRANZAS* [Essay of remembrances]. *Revista del Núcleo del Azuay y de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana* 1959 8(9): 164-189. Portrait of the Ecuadorian leader Pío Bravo (1806-1858), who with Padre Solano worked as a journalist for the emancipation of Latin America. Biographical data on Abdón Calderón, hero of the Battle of Pichincha, are included, and references are made to the activity of the clergy in Quito, the majority of which favored independence, as was also the case in Cuenca. D. B. (IHE 33999)

7:504. Mouchet, Carlos. *LAS IDEAS DE MITRE SOBRE EL MUNICIPIO* [Mitre's ideas on the township]. *Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local* (Spain) 1958 17(101): 675-690. Reprint of an article originally published in *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina), No. 9 (1958), pp. 32-44 [See abstract 6:2524].

J. N. (IHE 33812)

7:505. Murillo Ordóñez, Emilio. *EL GEOGRAFO MANUEL VILLAVIVENCIO Y MONTUFAR* [The geographer Manuel Villavivencio y Montúfar]. *Revista del Núcleo del Azuay y de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana* 1959 8(9): 14-30. Critical analysis of the fundamental works of this Ecuadorian geographer: *Geografía del Ecuador* (1858-1859) and *Apéndice de la Geografía del Ecuador y defensa de los terrenos baldíos* (Valparaíso, 1860). The reviewer emphasizes their great qualities, but also mentions their defects.

D. B. (IHE 33799)

7:506. Ortega y Nariño, José María. *ANECDOTAS DEL GENERAL NARIÑO* [Anecdotes of General Nariño]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 370-371. Three incidents from the career of the Colombian "Precursor" Antonio Nariño, referring to his experiences after being captured by Spanish forces in 1814. From the *Apuntes autobiográficos del General José María Ortega y Nariño*.

D. Bushnell

7:507. Osorio J., Marco A. *CONSIDERACIONES PRELIMINARES SOBRE LOS RELATOS DE LEGIONARIOS BRITANICOS EN LA CAMPANA DE NUESTRA EMANCIPACION* [Preliminary considerations on the reports of British legionaries in the campaign for our emancipation]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(167): 368-372. Information on some of the reports from legionaries, especially those of Lieutenant James Hackett and Captain C. Brown. The first contains interesting data on the expeditions that left England to come to the help of the Venezuelans in their fight for independence, and gives details of the ships and crews and the vicissitudes experienced on the voyage to the West Indies, which then made them decide to return home. Brown's report is a continuation of the first one and describes his progress in Venezuela and his attitude toward the great figures of the independence movement.

D. B. (IHE 34006)

7:508. Porras Troconis, Gabriel. PRESENCIA DE BOLIVAR EN CARTAGENA [Bolívar in Cartagena]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1959 27(115): 136-152. Report on the various visits made by the Liberator to this Colombian city (1812-1827), the length of each stay, the persons he met and other historical events connected with the city. D. B. (IHE 33986)
See also: 7:487.

7:509. Ramfrez, Jesús Emilio. AGUSTIN CODAZZI. Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales (Colombia) 1959 10(41): 19-21. Oration on the centenary of the death of the Italian geographer Agustín Codazzi (1793-1859), who worked in Colombia, with notes on his life and work. B. T. (IHE 33783)

7:510. Rozo, Darfo. EN LA INAUGURACION DEL INSTITUTO "AGUSTIN CODAZZI" [On the inauguration of the Agustín Codazzi Institute]. Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales (Colombia) 1959 10(41): 23-24. Speech about the work in Colombia of this geographer, with references to other men of science of the 17th and 18th centuries who were his predecessors.
B. T. (IHE 33782)

7:511. Soriano Lleras, Andrés. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE CODAZZI [Bibliography of Codazzi]. Revista de la Sociedad Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales (Colombia) 1959 10(41): 32-33. A list of 55 works by Codazzi from 1837 to 1916, including memoirs, reports, physical and political atlases, and other material. B. T. (IHE 33781)

7:512. Unsigned. CARTAS DE SUCRE [Letters of Sucre]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1959 46(540-542): 592-602. Letters from Colombia's Archivo Nacional, written in May 1825 at Sucre's headquarters at Chuquisaca (Bolivia), covering troop dispositions, the frontier dispute with Brazil, and related matters. D. Bushnell

7:513. Unsigned. CARTAS DE SUCRE [Letters of Sucre]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 403-408. Letters from Colombia's Archivo Nacional, written in October 1825 by General Antonio José de Sucre at his headquarters in Potosí. They concern relations with Brazil, organization of Upper Peru (Bolivia), and troop dispositions. D. Bushnell

7:514. Unsigned. CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DEL CORONEL AGUSTIN CODAZZI [Centenary of the death of Colonel Agustín Codazzi]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 41(165): 1-6. Speeches by Cristóbal L. Mendoza and J.A. Cova in praise of the scientific work of this Italian geographer and the part he played in the struggle for independence in Venezuela. R. C. (IHE 34012)

7:515. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS. SUMARIA INFORMACION PARA AVERIGUAR LOS HECHOS ESCANDALOSOS CON QUE MANUELA SAENZ HA TRATADO DE PERTURBAR EL ORDEN PUBLICO [Unpublished documents. Summary testimony to investigate the scandalous deeds with which Manuela Sáenz has tried to disturb public order]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(547/548): 373-402. Testimony (mid-1830) concerning efforts of Simón Bolívar's mistress, Manuela Sáenz, to revive his political fortunes shortly after his final departure from Bogotá. From the archives of the Academia Colombiana de Historia. D. Bushnell

7:516. Uriel García, José. LA VISITA DE BOLIVAR AL CUZCO [Bolívar's visit to Cuzco]. Revista del Instituto Americano de Arte (Peru) 1959 9(9): 9-18. A description of the celebrations organized on the occasion of this visit (1825) and an analysis of the progressive measures dictated by Bolívar during his stay in the Peruvian city. D. B. (IHE 33976)

WEST INDIES

See also: 7:473

7:517. Boromé, Joseph Alfred (City College of New York). GEORGE CHARLES FALCONER. Caribbean Quarterly 1960 6(1): 11-17. A biographical essay on a leading figure of the history of Dominica. Falconer (1819-1872) founded the first liberal newspaper on the island, and in 1845 stood successfully for election to the Assembly. During twenty-five years of politi-

cal life he became the most influential man in the British colony. Though the voters of 1870 retired him from office because he had too often supported the government point of view, Falconer remained a popular figure until his death. Based on manuscript records and newspapers in Dominica and government documents in the British Public Record Office in London. A

7:518. Gatell, Frank Otto. PUERTO RICO THROUGH NEW ENGLAND EYES, 1831-1834. Journal of Inter-American Studies 1959 1(3): 281-292. Extracts from the correspondence of two New England brothers, Edward Bliss Emerson (1805-1834) and Charles Chauncy Emerson (1808-1836), who resided for three years in Puerto Rico and wrote home to their relatives in the United States. The letters convey a New Englander's impression of life on the island in this period, commenting on such aspects as the expression of the Catholic faith, the lot of slaves, education, legislation, and the character of the common people. Barbara Waldstein

Pacific Area

See: 7:668

United States of America

See also: 7:101, 429, 433, 482, 486, 670, 680, 695

7:519. Ambrose, Stephen E. HENRY HALLECK AND THE SECOND BULL RUN CAMPAIGN. Civil War History 1960 6(3): 238-249. An account of the conduct of the Second Bull Run campaign. As General-in-Chief of Lincoln's armies, Henry Wagner Halleck was determined to apply the conservative tactics established by the Swiss military theorist Baron Jomini to the Union armies in the East. This called for concentration, both strategically and tactically, with strong interior lines of communication between the two wings of the enemy. In his attempt to enforce these principles, Halleck met with little co-operation from General McClellan, who was slow to move his armies from the Potomac to support General Pope, and from the latter, who failed to observe Halleck's warning of an enemy attack from the rear. Faced with such obstruction, Halleck's plan failed and led to the defeat of Pope's armies by Lee. Barbara Waldstein

7:520. Bearss, Edwin C. (Department of the Interior). CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS IN AND AROUND PENSACOLA: PART II. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 39(3): 231-255. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4:1426]. The author narrates the halting, disjointed efforts of the Confederate forces to fortify Pensacola, Florida, while Federal forces were in like manner building up their strength at nearby Fort Pickens. Based on government documents, personal papers, and secondary works. Article to be continued.

G.L. Lyan

7:521. Bearss, Edwin C. GRAND GULF'S ROLE IN THE CIVIL WAR. Civil War History 1959 5(1): 5-29. A detailed description of the armed hostilities around the little town of Grand Gulf on the Mississippi River which began when a Confederate battery fired on two Federal transports withdrawing from Vicksburg on the morning of 26 May 1862. Union forces devastated the town, but the Confederates reoccupied and strengthened the fortification, so that Grand Gulf became "the strongest place on the Mississippi," and the area the scene of some of the bitterest fighting, until the stronghold was finally evacuated by the Confederates on 3 June 1863. The ruined town never recovered. Barbara Waldstein

7:522. Bell, Howard H. (Texas Southern Univ.). SOME REFORM INTERESTS OF THE NEGRO DURING THE 1850'S AS REFLECTED IN STATE CONVENTIONS. Phylon 1960 21(2): 173-181. Negro leaders first met in national convention in 1830 and every year thereafter till 1835; they then met in state conventions. By 1850 they could record gains in temperance and moral reform, education, the furtherance of vocational skills; but their social and political rights were few. The franchise was most energetically sought. Efforts in Connecticut and New Jersey were repulsed; internal feuds slowed efforts in Pennsylvania to retrieve the suffrage, lost in 1838. California Negroes concentrated on the right to exercise the oath in court. "Black laws" were the focus of attention in Illinois and Ohio.

New York Negroes sought to influence the balance of power between Whigs and Democrats. Their New York State Suffrage Association was active in the presidential election of 1856, and the gubernatorial election of 1858. Ohio and Illinois Negroes also moved toward the Republican party, while urging it toward a positive stand on Negro suffrage. Other campaigns included encouraging the acquisition of property, especially farms. The segregation of Negro children in schools was not a major concern. A representative press did interest some Negroes; Frederick Douglass' Paper did not fill their wants. The Alienated American and The Mirror of the Times were two attempts at helping the situation. L. Filler

7:523. Blake, Nelson M. (Syracuse Univ.). EUNICE AGAINST THE SHAKERS. New York History 1960 41(4): 359-378. A carefully documented study from contemporary sources of the long struggle between a Shaker convert and his former wife over control of their children. A.B. Rollins

7:524. Brown, Fred E. THE BATTLE OF ALLATOONA. Civil War History 1960 6(3): 277-297. This account of the Battle of Allatoona describes the maneuvers of both armies in the fighting which finally led to the victory of Sherman's forces on 25 May 1864. Based on official records of the U.S. War Department, Sherman's memoirs, eyewitness accounts, and numerous published works on the Civil War. Barbara Waldstein

7:525. Carrasco Domínguez, Selim. LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y LA INDEPENDENCIA HISPANOAMERICANA [The United States and Spanish American independence]. Revista de Marina (Chile) 1959 75(612): 619-627. Essay on the attitude adopted by the government of the United States toward the independence of Spanish America, up to U.S. recognition of independence in 1822 and defense of it the following year through the famous Monroe Doctrine. R. C. (IHE 33970)

7:526. Carrigan, Jo Ann (Henderson State Teachers College, Arkansas). YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS, 1853: ABSTRACTIONS AND REALITIES. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(3): 339-355. Yellow fever swept through New Orleans in the summer of 1853, carrying off more than 8,000 of the inhabitants. Doctors were chiefly concerned with means of treating the disease. Not knowing its cause or essential nature, they had to "travel blindfold," and employed every conceivable method from "doing nothing at all" to "the most potent remedies in heroic doses." Some persons died from too little medical attention, and some from too much. Theories about the disease became involved with abolitionism and religion. At the end of the epidemic, a sanitary commission officially concluded that the disease was not contagious, that yellow fever differed from other fevers only in degree, and that a combination of local terrain and meteorological conditions was indispensable to the origin and transmission of the disease. But the speculation was philosophical rather than experimental. S.E. Humphreys

7:527. Castel, Albert (Univ. of California). THE JAY-HAWKERS AND COPPERHEADS OF KANSAS. Civil War History 1959 5(3): 283-293. Describes the activities of the jayhawkers, as well as the persecution of so-called Copperheads in the state of Kansas during the Civil War. Anyone suspected of rebel sympathies, of southern extraction or with ties with southern church institutions was liable to be subjected to the harshest treatment by members of this passionately Unionist state with its fanatical hatred of the South and slavery. Such activities were a natural outlet for criminal elements and for reckless, violent frontier settlers. The worst consequence of these lawless activities was the detrimental influence on the relations between Missouri and Kansas. The Kansas state authorities made little effort to suppress these jayhawkers, and Quantrill's murderous raid on Lawrence, Kansas, in August 1863 was direct retaliation for the jayhawkers' marauding in the Missouri border counties. Barbara Waldstein

7:528. Catton, Bruce. GLORY ROAD BEGAN IN THE WEST. Civil War History 1960 6(3): 229-237. A tribute to the decisive part played by the Middle West in determining the outcome of the Civil War. Although Virginia was the center of the stage, events in the Mississippi Valley, above all the capture of Vicksburg, were no less important. The author gives a detailed description of the major military engagements. Apart from the prowess of the Union armies of the West, the very character of the war was determined by the western armies.

Although the westerner had no very strong feelings about the slavery issue, the army realized that the abolition of this institution would of necessity bring about the downfall of the Confederate economy, and this determined their actions. In this way, slavery was virtually abolished with the advance of the western armies. Barbara Waldstein

7:529. Connelly, Thomas Lawrence (Graduate student, William Marsh Rice Univ.), ed. DID DAVY CROCKETT SUR-RENDER AT THE ALAMO? A CONTEMPORARY LETTER. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(3): 368-376.

Sergeant George M. Dolson, a native of Michigan, served as interpreter for Colonel James Morgan, commandant of Galveston Island, after the Battle of San Jacinto. On 19 July 1836 he wrote his brother in Detroit of an interview the preceding day between Colonel Morgan and a Mexican officer, Juan Nepomuceno Almonte. Almonte, relating circumstance and detail, said that Colonel Davy Crockett and five other survivors of the Alamo were made prisoners by General Manuel Fernández Castrillon, second in command of the attackers, but that he was reprimanded by the commander, General Santa Anna, for taking prisoners and the survivors were killed on the spot by Santa Anna's men. Castrillon later died at the Battle of San Jacinto. S.E. Humphreys

7:530. Coulter, Merton E. (Univ. of Georgia). ROBERT GOULD SHAW AND THE BURNING OF DARIEN, GEORGIA. Civil War History 1959 5(4): 363-373. Describes the burning of the town of Darien, on the Georgia coast near the mouth of the Altamaha River, by Federal troops on 11 June 1863. Although the town was undefended and most of the inhabitants had taken refuge in a settlement about three miles away, the plundering Union troops, under the command of Colonel James Montgomery, ravaged the town and finally burned it to the ground. One of the units participating was the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, composed entirely of Negroes, except for its officers, and commanded by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. The name of this officer was found subsequently in a ledger book which escaped the flames, and for some time Shaw was held responsible for the act of vandalism. In point of fact Shaw had protested violently against the action of his superior officer. His good name and his honor as a soldier and a Christian gentleman were later restored, and members of the Shaw family contributed generously to the rebuilding of the Episcopalian church destroyed by the raiders. The burning of Darien led to the St. Albans Raid in October 1864, when a group of Confederate soldiers crossed from Canada into Vermont and occupied the town of St. Albans, inflicting much damage and plundering where they could. This action was designed to bring home to the northern people a realization of the kind of warfare they were inflicting on the South. Barbara Waldstein

7:531. Crouthamel, James L. (Hobart and William Smith Colleges). JAMES WATSON WEBB: MERCANTILE EDITOR. New York History 1960 41(4): 400-422. Sketches the colorful personality and the political influence -- Jacksonian Democratic, later Whig and Republican -- of the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Supported extensively with references to Webb's letters and his newspaper. A.B. Rollins

7:532. Daniel, Harrison W. (Univ. of Richmond). SOUTHERN PROTESTANTISM -- 1861 AND AFTER. Civil War History 1959 5(3): 276-282. Describes the attitude of the southern Protestants in respect to the Civil War. Southern Protestants did not want war and hoped to the last that secession would be peaceful and that the South would be permitted to preserve its own institutions and way of life unmoled. But when war came, all of the major denominations took the official position that the war was a just one, a war of defense, and that Christians could participate in it without qualms of conscience. The will of God was read into every victory, and every defeat and even the ultimate victory of the Union forces was regarded as the will of God, and the church urged the South to be loyal and obedient to the powers that be. Barbara Waldstein

7:533. Davis, David Brion (Cornell Univ.). SOME THEMES OF COUNTER-SUBVERSION: AN ANALYSIS OF ANTI-MASONIC, ANTI-CATHOLIC, AND ANTI-MORMON LITERATURE. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 47(2): 205-224. "The themes of nativist literature suggest that its authors simplified problems of personal insecurity and adjustment to bewildering change by trying to unite diverse

political, religious, and economic interests against a common enemy It also served to clarify national values and provide the individual ego with a sense of high moral sanction and imputed righteousness [while] vicariously fulfilling repressed desires." D.R. Millar

7:534. Delaney, Norman C. LETTERS OF A MAINE SOLDIER BOY. Civil War History 1959 5(1): 45-61. Excerpts from the letters of Charles Chase, a young private in the Union Army, written home between 1860 and 1864. The letters give his personal impressions of life in the army during the war, conditions, food, the characters and habits of his officers, comments on the campaign, on the Negroes, on the actual fighting, etc. Chase was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, on 3 June 1864. Barbara Waldstein

7:535. Dobie, Frank J. FABULOUS FRONTIERSMAN: JIM BOWIE. Montana 1959 9(2): 43-55. A biographical sketch, based on contemporary material, of James Bowie (1799-1836), renowned as the most famous knife-wielder of the Southwest, and for the part he played in the search for the lost San Saba mine, and at the fall of the Alamo fortress, where he met his death, the exact circumstances of which are still uncertain. Barbara Waldstein

7:536. Donnelly, Ralph W. (Life Insurance Company of the South). THE CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, NAVY YARD, C.S.N. Civil War History 1959 5(1): 72-79. Recounts the history of the Confederate States Navy Yard at Charlotte, North Carolina, used by the Confederacy from 1862 to 1865. Barbara Waldstein

7:537. Donnelly, Ralph W. THE CONFEDERATE LEAD MINES OF WYTHE COUNTY, VA. Civil War History 1959 5(4): 402-414. An account of the activities of the Confederate-controlled mines in Wytheville, Virginia, during the Civil War years. The mines were the primary domestic source of lead for the Confederate service before being put out of production by George Stoneman's successful raid on 17 December 1864. Based on official company records, war records and some personal letters. Barbara Waldstein

7:538. Doyle, Elisabeth Joan. (Wheeling College, Wheeling, West Virginia). GREENBACKS, CAR TICKETS AND THE POT OF GOLD. Civil War History 1959 5(4): 347-362. Describes the effects of wartime occupation on the business life of New Orleans. When the occupying forces went ashore in 1862 they found the city -- once a flourishing center of commercial activity -- a ghost town. The banks had evacuated their gold, the wharves had been burnt and unemployment was rife. Soon northern businessmen began to arrive in the hope of establishing quick fortunes, and by the spring of 1863 the city had regained some of its old business activity. Many of these northern entrepreneurs were of dubious integrity, however, and although superficially economic conditions seemed to improve, labor unrest and strikes and above all the currency problem pointed to the unsound economic structure of life in the city. The wartime influx of northern businessmen and their acquisition of southern property, to the elimination of New Orleans merchants, had an effect on New Orleans business life for decades. Barbara Waldstein

7:539. Eisenschiml, Otto. TOO MANY CIVIL WAR BOOKS? Civil War History 1960 6(3): 250-257. Discusses the quality and value to serious students of history of the recent flood of literature on the American Civil War. The author attempts to sort these books into categories, mentions many of the more serious studies containing new material, or written from a fresh angle, and appeals to publishers to restrain the production of inferior books. The judicious selection and regulation of literary output in America in this field is the most patriotic service the U.S. book world can render to the historiography of the Civil War. Barbara Waldstein

7:540. Fein, Isaac M. NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER ON THE JEWS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50(1): 3-22. During the thirty-eight years of its existence (1811-1849) this magazine, which had reached national and international importance, frequently discussed Jews and questions involving Jews. In the spirit of the age, Jewish political and civil equality was advocated, while at the same time Jews as a group were described in low terms. The magazine took a strong stand especially in regard to the long struggle for the removal of political disqualifications in Maryland (the "Jew Bill" of 1826). F. Rosenthal

7:541. Forman, John A. (Kent State Univ.). LEWIS CHARLES LEVIN: PORTRAIT OF AN AMERICAN DEMAGOGUE. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(2): 150-194. Study of an American Jewish nativist (1808-1860), who as a Philadelphia journalist, and later congressman, crusaded against dueling, liquor, immigration, and the Catholic Church. The author sees him as a demagogue, without positive social philosophy, who could carry his anti-Catholicism so far as to justify violence. A.B. Rollins

7:542. Franklin, John Hope (Brooklyn College). THE SOUTHERN EXPANSIONISTS OF 1846. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(3): 323-338. Although John C. Calhoun, Alexander Stephens, George McDuffie and southern Whigs in general were cautious on expansionism in 1846, there were about twenty men in Congress (from every state except South Carolina) who were strong supporters of expansion. All except Henry Hilliard of Alabama were Democrats. All but Seaborn Jones of Georgia and Sam Houston of Texas were under 50, and most were under 40. Twelve were first-termers and four second-termers. They were largely small-town lawyers and farmers. Among them were Robert M.T. Hunter and Henry Biding of Virginia, Lucien Clark and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Edmund Dargan of Alabama, Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, Henry S. Clarke and James C. Dobbin of North Carolina. No voices in the country spoke more clearly or vigorously in behalf of fulfillment of the American dream. S.E. Humphreys

7:543. Fredman, L.E. (Univ. of New South Wales). BRODERICK: A REASSESSMENT. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(1): 39-46. Argues that martyrdom redeemed Broderick, a disreputable public figure, and cites evidence to prove that most printed estimates of the man are unduly adulatory. The author concludes, after surveying Broderick's career, that he was a successful, corrupt and unprincipled gamester. R. Lowitt

7:544. Gardner, Robert (Shorter College). A TENTH HOUR APOLOGY FOR SLAVERY. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(3): 352-357. John Leadley Dagg, former president of Mercer University at Penfield, Georgia, and a nationally known Baptist clergyman, defended slavery in his Elements of Moral Science (New York, 1859, 1860), but later writers consistently omit notice of him. He is found to be an accomodator of Christianity to the culture in which he lived, more of a scribe than an innovator. He took an attitude of Christian paternalism. The slave was a moral and immortal being (he did not say an intellectual one) and must be given opportunity, encouragement and instruction necessary to secure his eternal happiness. His rights were less in extent than those of free citizens, but no less sacred. An enlightened Christian community placed him "as a perpetual minor" under the guardianship of his master, who was entitled to fair profit, but would not exact undue labor or furnish substandard living conditions. S.E. Humphreys

7:545. Gates, Paul W. CHARLES LEWIS FLEISCHMANN: GERMAN-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY. Agricultural History 1961 35(1): 13-23. The practices and innovations introduced by German immigrants have been significant in the development of American agriculture. They set examples of careful husbandry. One German immigrant, Charles L. Fleischmann, who came to the United States in 1832, devoted much of his life to encouraging agricultural reform. He worked for the Patent Office after it began agricultural activities, made reports upon advances in European agriculture, and wrote manuals on American agriculture for prospective German immigrants. W.D. Rasmussen

7:546. Gilbert, Benjamin Franklin (San Jose State College). THE SALVADOR PIRATES. Civil War History 1959 5(3): 294-307. Describes the plot to capture the "Salvador" by a group of "pirates" under an adventurer named Thomas E. Hogg. The plan was sponsored by the Confederate government, which aimed to operate in the Pacific for the purpose of capturing California gold shipments. Had the plot been successful, the Confederacy could probably have impeded Pacific Coast shipping, at least for a time. Barbara Waldstein

7:547. Green, Fletcher M. LINCOLN: "THE TASTE [OF THE PRESIDENCY] IS IN MY MOUTH A LITTLE." South Atlantic Quarterly 1960 59(4): 510-520. Traces Abraham Lincoln's campaign for the presidency in 1860, from

his early reluctance to run to his later maneuvers to obtain the nomination. The author emphasizes that he was an unknown figure and describes the efforts made during the campaign to develop a politically acceptable biography of him.

C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:548. Hassler, Warren W., Jr. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Civil War History 1960 6(3): 259-276. A detailed description of the first day's fighting in the Battle of Gettysburg, which is often ignored by historians, who stress the importance of the second and third days' battles. The first day (1 July 1863) was quite as important and significant as, and of longer duration than, the succeeding two days of combat, which were of larger proportions. Bibliography. Barbara Waldstein

7:549. Heald, Weldon F. (Tucson, Arizona). E CLAMPUS VITUS, OLD WEST FRATERNITY. Montana 1959 9(1): 44-46. An account of the history of the old western brotherhood known as "E Clampus Vitus," which originated as a benevolent society for widows and orphans in the gold camps of the Mother Lode country in California in the early 1850's. Membership of this "incomparable fraternity" was essential for all miners, prospectors, merchants, as well as gamblers and bums, who looked for success in the early days of the West.

Barbara Waldstein

7:550. Hyman, Harold M. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). JOHNSON, STANTON, AND GRANT: A RECONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY'S ROLE IN THE EVENTS LEADING TO IMPEACHMENT. American Historical Review 1960 66(1): 85-100. "Historians have understated if not altogether ignored the army's role, desires, and needs during the first three years after Appomattox." To the army officers it appeared that President Andrew Johnson "used the army to get the South on its feet, but refused soldiers the right to shackle the spurred boots of the former rebels so that they might not kick out again." To get the legislation they felt they needed -- "the continued use of martial law, legal protection for army personnel, and the disfranchisement of most former rebels" -- army leaders formed an effective alliance with Radical Republicans in Congress. When Johnson tried to exert his authority over the army and the Secretary of War, "Congress tried Johnson for seeking to be commander in chief of the army units stationed in the South." M. Berman

7:551. Johnson, Ludwell, H. FORT SUMTER AND CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(4): 441-477. An account of the negotiations conducted in Washington by three Confederate envoys, Crawford, Roman and Forsyth, in the hope of solving the North-South issue by diplomatic means. The author describes the various phases of these negotiations in detail from the Confederate viewpoint and considers Charles W. Ramsdell's controversial charge that Lincoln's decision to provision Fort Sumter and the decision of the Confederate government to attack it were part of a deliberate provocation by Lincoln to goad the Confederates into firing the first shot, as the only possible way out of an otherwise insoluble political dilemma. Barbara Waldstein

7:552. Jones, Agnes Halsey, and Louis C. Jones (New York State Historical Association). NEW-FOUND FOLK ART OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC. New York History 1960 41(2): 117-231. A catalogue, with eighty-one illustrations, of the American folk art collection of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Gunn, recently acquired by the New York State Historical Association. A.B. Rollins

7:553. Jones, Archer (Clinch Valley College, Univ. of Virginia). SOME ASPECTS OF GEORGE W. RANDOLPH'S SERVICE AS CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF WAR. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(3): 299-314. Although George Wythe Randolph was in office less than eight months, he was a better Secretary of War than most writers on the Confederacy credit him with being. He persuaded Congress to pass a fairly effective conscription law and arranged for appointment of a theater commander in the West, Joseph E. Johnston, whose presence could end much of the command confusion in that area. To a considerable degree he impressed his views and methods on Jefferson Davis and left a legacy appreciated by his able successor, James A. Seddon. S.E. Humphreys

7:554. Kibby, Leo P. (San Jose State College). SOME ASPECTS OF CALIFORNIA'S MILITARY PROBLEMS DURING

THE CIVIL WAR. Civil War History 1959 5(3): 251-262. Examines the unique military problems of the state of California during the Civil War. Though the state was not assigned a quota, there were numerous volunteers for the Union cause. California soldiers did not participate in any of the major battles of the war, but were concerned with a variety of assignments, all in the West. These assignments included 1) guarding overland mail routes against Indian attacks; 2) suppressing minority elements which supported directly or indirectly the Confederate cause; 3) preventing Confederate forces from gaining a foothold in the western territories and in California, and 4) relieving Union regular troops stationed at western outposts so that they might be reassigned to active duty in the main theaters of the war. Barbara Waldstein

7:555. Lander, Ernest M., Jr. (Clemson College). CHARLESTON: MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE OLD SOUTH. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(3): 330-351. The 1850 census reported Charleston third among southern cities in manufacturing -- after Richmond and New Orleans. Its production reached its peak in 1856. After that date a series of fires destroyed a number of the city's largest mills. Charleston industry, although small by northern standards, was varied and included iron foundries, rice mills, gristmills, railway car manufacturing shops, lumber mills, carriage and wagon shops, turpentine distilleries, saddleries and brickyards. Charleston manufacturers were usually prominent in other business enterprises and in politics. After 1840 the city's civic leaders worked vigorously to stimulate industry and were rewarded to some extent. But available capital was limited or was lured into more promising projects such as railroads, and experienced factory managers were scarce.

S.E. Humphreys

7:556. Laws, David. THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR, 1859. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1960 105(620): 560-563. The Anglo-American boundary commission to determine the boundary between British Columbia and the Washington Territory were unable to agree over San Juan Island, when on 26 July 1859 a company of U.S. troops landed on the island on the orders (not authorized by the U.S. government) of the local company commander, George E. Pickett. The good sense of the U.S. commander (the future Confederate general) and the Royal Navy officers prevented a clash. They arranged joint occupation. A copy of Pickett's orders is included.

W.D. McIntyre

7:557. Lesourd, Jean-Alain. LA QUESTION NOIRE AUX ETATS-UNIS DE 1860 A 1914 [The Negro question in the United States from 1860 to 1914]. Information Historique 1960 22(4): 159-162. A summary of the main facts of Negro history from the Civil War to World War I, based on writings of Franklin Frazier, Rayford Logan, C. Vann Woodward, Alain Locke, W.E.B. Du Bois, Margaret Butler, and Frank Schoell. G. Iggers

7:558. Macesich, George (Florida State Univ.). SOURCES OF MONETARY DISTURBANCES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1834-1845. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(3): 407-434. Presents and examines the hypothesis that the monetary disturbances in the United States in the years 1834-1845 were not due, as some students supposed, to the "political struggle between President Andrew Jackson and the Democratic Party on the one hand and Nicholas Biddle and the supporters of the Second Bank on the other," but rather to external causes. E. Feldman

7:559. McCabe, James O. ARBITRATION AND THE OREGON QUESTION. Canadian Historical Review 1960 41(4): 308-326. Examines British and American attitudes with regard to the use of arbitration to settle the Oregon Question, especially during the final years of dispute, and shows that Great Britain was in favor of arbitration because of the relatively minor intrinsic value it set on the area in dispute. The United States opposed arbitration because the region was in its opinion of too great importance to warrant its being submitted to the purview of an arbiter. Based substantially on unpublished documents in Public Record Office and British Museum. A

7:560. McMillan, Malcolm C. (Alabama Polytechnic Institute), ed. JOSEPH GLOVER BALDWIN REPORTS ON THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1848. Journal of Southern History 1950 25(3): 366-382. Joseph Glover Baldwin, a

native of Virginia, moved to Alabama and became a Whig member of the state legislature and a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848. Later he migrated to California and became associate justice of the State Supreme Court. He voted for Zachary Taylor at the 1848 convention in Philadelphia. Baldwin explained his vote in a letter to George B. Saunders, who had been secretary of the Sumter County (Alabama) Whig convention and a supporter of Henry Clay, and thus revealed much of the psychology behind the Taylor movement. In a broad sense this letter is a commentary upon every national convention in American history that has nominated a candidate for reasons of expediency and availability. S. E. Humphreys

7:561. Merrill, James M. (Whittier College). THE BATTLE FOR ELIZABETH CITY, 1862. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(3): 321-323. Describes the exploits of a Union flotilla under the command of Captain Stephen Rowan on 9 February 1862 in an engagement with the Confederate navy in the vicinity of Elizabeth City. Rowan's courageous achievements cleared the way for the Goldsborough-Burnside expedition that subsequently captured New Bern and Beaufort, which became the major base for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Barbara Waldstein

7:562. Meyer, Carl S. (Concordia Seminary, St. Louis). LUTHERAN IMMIGRANT CHURCHES FACE THE PROBLEMS OF THE FRONTIER. Church History 1960 29(4):440-462. Lutheran immigrants followed the pioneer farmers in the westward movement. Among the problems created by the isolated communities were those of the role of lay preachers, colporteurs, and circuit-riding pastors; questions of polity, and the lack of seminaries. Unlike some other denominations, Lutheran immigrant churches were led by university-trained men. Ethnic considerations created problems not faced by other religious bodies. Statistics on immigration are included. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:563. Moore, Wilton P. (Univ. of California). THE PROVOST MARSHAL GOES TO WAR. Civil War History 1959 5(1):63-71. An account of the establishment and extension of the provost marshal system to cover troops in the field and civilians during the Civil War. The source material used is listed. Barbara Waldstein

7:564. Nagel, Paul C. (Eastern Kentucky State College). THE ELECTION OF 1824: A RECONSIDERATION BASED ON NEWSPAPER OPINION. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(3):315-329. Contrary to the accepted idea that the election of 1824 was merely a contest of personalities, newspaper comment at the time showed that the campaign was conducted more upon sectional issues than any other for two decades. Each candidate was painted by his opponents as reflecting a sectional point of view, while the friends of each sought to make him the truly national candidate. The author believes the sectional differences underscored by the campaign helped to revitalize the two-party alignment which promised to gloss over the three-way split among North, South and West. Followers of Crawford and Jackson combined forces as foes of centralism, as Adams and Clay fused a nationalist party. There followed a quarter of a century of compromise and cajolery, until the issues which clearly intruded in the 1824 campaign forced the sections to resolve their differences by violence. S. E. Humphreys

7:565. Nevins, Allan (Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.). A MAJOR RESULT OF THE CIVIL WAR. Civil War History 1959 5(3):237-250. Discusses the effect of the Civil War upon the character of the American people. The author sees the most important effect as the conversion of an unorganized nation into an organized nation reinforced by a new spirit of nationalism. The wartime activities of Quartermaster General Meigs in organizing supplies for the Union forces played a highly important part in determining the structure of American life after the war. In allotting contracts he shaped government contract policy and began to organize government partnership with industry. Labor and transport, the postal system, agriculture, and the banking system were affected by the measures he introduced. The abolition of slavery and the triumph of the North were telling blows for the cause of liberalism throughout the world. They constituted a vindication of democracy and played a decisive role in the subsequent unification of Italy and Germany, in the stimulation of democratic currents in France and in the domestic politics of Britain (The Bill of Reform 1867). Despite the dangers of materialism introduced by large-scale organization, the advantages outweighed some of the negative factors. Barbara Waldstein

7:566. Nichols, James L. (Stephen Austin State College). THE TAX-IN-KIND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. Civil War History 1959 5(4):382-389. Describes the measures which operated to enforce the Tax-in-Kind Act passed on 24 April 1863 in the department of the Trans-Mississippi. The tax was implemented to provide food and forage for the Confederate armies and affected crops of oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool, and tobacco, as well as a certain proportion of livestock. Official records and contemporary correspondence show that in the Trans-Mississippi Departments, troops were comparatively well fed, despite financial collapse, the slowing down of transportation, and distribution problems. Barbara Waldstein

7:567. [Noah, M.M.]. THE CALL FOR A HEBREW COLLEGE -- 1843. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(20):143-149. An appeal for the building of a Jewish academy written originally by M.M. Noah, a prominent Jewish layman, for Occident (1843). Reprinted also is that journal's editorial comment upon it by Isaac Leeser. A.B. Rollins

7:568. Patton, James W. (Univ. of North Carolina), ed. LETTERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA EMIGRANTS IN THE OLD NORTHWEST, 1830-1834. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 47(2):263-277. The letters illustrate the reasons for the heavy migration of North Carolinians into the Old Northwest: 1) economic betterment due to richer soils and developed transportation facilities, 2) more responsive state and local governments, 3) absence of slavery (particularly important to Quakers), and others. D. R. Millar

7:569. Pitt, Leonard (Univ. of Maryland). THE BEGINNINGS OF NATIVISM IN CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(1):23-38. Suggests that Californian nativism arose (1849-1852) among men spurred by an excessive zeal for order and not among immoral or irresolute individuals. It was directed against the waves of Pacific immigrants who poured into California and threatened independent American prospectors. Legislation against immigrants and differences between eastern and Californian nativism are discussed. The author notes that the Chinese did not at the outset pose a problem. R. Lowitt

7:570. Preyer, Norris W. (Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina). SOUTHERN SUPPORT OF THE TARIFF OF 1816 -- A REAPPRAISAL. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(3):306-322. Southern support of the first U.S. protective tariff in 1816 does not seem to have stemmed from southern desire and expectation that a textile industry would develop in their area as it had in New England. Neither John C. Calhoun nor William Lowndes, usually credited with this motive, showed it. The bases of southern support were three: 1) a desire to protect the industries which made it possible for America to defend itself; 2) a wish to prevent flooding of American markets with cheap British goods and 3) a need for government revenue. Changed conditions in 1820 made the southerners oppose almost unanimously the tariff bill of that year. S. E. Humphreys

7:571. Ramsdell, Charles. THE STORMING OF THE ALAMO. American Heritage 1961 12(2):30-33 and 90-93. Recounts the Battle of the Alamo (San Antonio, Texas), 1836, in which a force of less than 200 Americans was wiped out by 3,000 attacking Mexicans under Santa Anna. There is scanty and scattered evidence of what actually took place, and legend has obscured much of the true story. Illustrated, undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:572. Sanderson, Ivan T. A-H-H B-L-O-O-W-S. American Heritage 1960 12(1):48-64. The story of the American whale industry in the 19th century. The many illustrations include a copy of a painting, 1,275 feet long in the original, "The Panorama of Whaling Round the World." C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:573. Scroggs, Jack B. (North Texas State College), and Donald E. Reynolds (Decatur Baptist College). ARKANSAS AND THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN. Civil War History 1959 5(4):391-401. This account of the role of the Trans-Mississippi West in the Vicksburg campaign in 1863 describes the failure of the Confederacy to cut the river supply line vital to General Grant's troops. This was due to the basic weaknesses in the southern command structure. The junior officers were inefficient, and there was a shortage of men, equipment and provisions, but had General Theophilus H. Holmes shown more initiative and foresight, it would still have been possible for the

Confederate troops to have held up the Union armies coming down the river in midwinter. Such a delay could have led to demands for an end of the war by the war-weary and demoralized North, and the Confederacy might have been able to keep Vicksburg and could have crippled the Lincoln administration. Based largely on the memoirs of General Ulysses S. Grant, official Civil War records, letters and field dispatches. Barbara Waldstein

7:574. Seat, William R. Jr. (Northern Illinois Univ.). HARRIET MARTINEAU IN AMERICA. Notes and Queries 1959 204(6): 207-208. A complete itinerary of Harriet Martineau's visit to the USA, 19 September 1834 to 1 August 1836, compiled from a study of contemporary journals, biographies and letters. It provides exact dates for many of the visits of the tour. W. D. McIntyre

7:575. Skotheim, Robert Allen (Graduate student, Univ. of Washington). A NOTE ON HISTORICAL METHOD: DAVID DONALD'S "TOWARD A RECONSIDERATION OF ABOLITIONISTS." Journal of Southern History 1959 25(3): 356-365. Considers an essay published in David Herbert Donald, Lincoln Reconsidered. Essays on the Civil War Era (New York, 1956), which poses the question why the movement for immediate abolition of slavery emerged in the United States during the 1830's. Professor Donald, in that important and original essay, suggested the "status revolution" as the basic explanation and supported his social interpretation by a study of 106 leaders in the abolition movement. Skotheim criticizes Donald's clarity; he also finds fault with the methodology, which he says is crucial to the validity of the entire thesis. For one thing, he finds that Donald concluded that abolition was a rural movement because only 12 per cent of the leaders were born in cities. At the time of their birth, says his critic, only 6 per cent of the U.S. population lived in cities; hence abolitionism could be argued to have been more urban than the nation as a whole. S. E. Humphreys

7:576. Spann, Edward K. (Hunter College). THE SOUR-ING OF GOOD FEELINGS: JOHN W. TAYLOR AND THE SPEAKERSHIP ELECTION OF 1821. New York History 1960 41(4): 379-399. Analyzes an aspect of the dissolution of the National Republican party through the career of a Speaker of the House who tried to rise above the factional disputes. Caught between the Clintonians and Bucktails in New York, Taylor finally cast his lot with J. Q. Adams' wing of the national party. He aided Adams' election, but was defeated himself by the rising Jacksonian Democracy in New York. Documented from Taylor's personal manuscripts. A. B. Rollins

7:577. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). A CELTIC NIMROD IN THE OLD WEST. Montana 1959 9(2): 56-67. A detailed account of the fabulous hunting expedition undertaken by Sir St. George Gore, an Irish baronet, in the wilds of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado from 1854 to 1857. The author describes Gore's relations with the various Indians he encountered, as well as with the official Indian Agents, who resented the killing of so much game simply in the name of sport. Based on contemporary articles, letters and documents. Barbara Waldstein

7:578. Stephenson, Wendell Holmes (Univ. of Oregon). CIVIL WAR, COLD WAR, MODERN WAR: THIRTY VOLUMES IN REVIEW. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(3): 287-305. Not long ago Civil War books came from the press in modest numbers. The centennial and the war cult have stepped up production to assembly-line proportions; hence the resort to assembly-line appraisal, fraught with as many perils as mass production. Historians a few centuries hence can determine better than we whether the era prior to 1861 constituted the first cold war, and whether the war of the 1860's was the first modern war or the last antiquated one. When Lincoln and Lee have come to share a single page in history, it may be found that Americans have spent a little too much time talking about the American Civil

War. Meanwhile, however, there is some evidence that some of the writers on the conflict are growing in their outlook. S. E. Humphreys

7:579. Vernon, Manfred C. (Univ. of Alabama). GENERAL BENJAMIN BUTLER AND THE DUTCH CONSUL. Civil War History 1959 5(3): 263-275. An account of the breach of relations between the Netherlands and the United States occasioned by the forcible detention of the Dutch consul in New Orleans and the search of consular stores by Union military guards on 10 May 1862. Having learnt that a very large sum of money "belonging to the Confederacy" had been secreted in a depot in the city, General Benjamin Butler, the military governor of the city, gave orders to officers and men to investigate the matter. In spite of his protests of diplomatic immunity for his person and for the building which was flying the Dutch flag, Amedée Conturié, the Dutch consul, was detained, roughly handled and insulted, and the keys of the vaults removed from his person. The very considerable sums found were removed to the United States Mint, although Conturié claimed that the money and bonds were lawful deposits belonging to a banking firm in Amsterdam. Considerable correspondence between the Netherlands Minister, Roest van Limburg, and the U.S. Secretary of State Seward led to the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the incident, an apology to the Dutch government and the reinstatement of Conturié as Dutch consul in New Orleans, where Colonel George F. Shepley had in the meantime been appointed military governor of the state of Louisiana. Based on the published Diplomatic Correspondence concerning this episode. Barbara Waldstein

7:580. Wasson, Stanley P. (Case Institute of Technology), ed. CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF DARWIN CODY. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(4): 371-407. A collection of letters covering the period from April 1863 to December 1864 written by Darwin Cody, a private soldier serving in the 1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; to his brother, cousin and grandparents. The letters are significant for their commentary on the war, the light shed on factors affecting morale and the soldier's attitude with respect to the problems of the civilian world. Barbara Waldstein

7:581. Webster, Donald B., Jr. THE LAST DAYS OF HARPERS FERRY ARMORY. Civil War History 1959 5(1): 30-44. Describes the capture of Harpers Ferry Armory by Confederate forces on the night of 18 April 1861; after it had been badly damaged by Lieutenant Roger Jones, the Union officer in charge of its defense. The day after the secret secession of Virginia, Jones made secret preparations to demolish the armory prior to the arrival of the attacking forces, since his own garrison was inadequate to defend it. By this action Lieutenant Jones frustrated the Confederate plan to seize weapons from the armory and march upon Washington. In July 1861 the Confederate evacuation was accompanied by the burning of the long railroad bridge and the remaining armory buildings. By the end of the war the armory had been reduced to ruins. Barbara Waldstein

7:582. Wiley, Bell Irvin (Emory Univ.), ed. THE LETTERS OF WARREN AKIN, CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMAN. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(2): 193-214, and 42(3): 294-313. Continuation from a previous publication [See abstract 4:2920]. Published here are letters written by the Confederate congressman Warren Akin to his wife during his absence from home at Richmond, Virginia, in December 1864 and January 1865. The letters comment on events of the Civil War in the South, and give a detailed account of living conditions at that juncture, as well as expressing the writer's anxiety for the future. Article to be continued. Barbara Waldstein

7:583. Zanger, Jules (Columbus, Ohio). MARRYAT'S AMERICAN ITINERARY AND THE BIOGRAPHERS. Notes and Queries 1957 202(7): 105-106. A corrected itinerary which contributes to a resolution of the many contradictory dates in the biographies. W. D. McIntyre

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:392, 399, 403, 700

7:584. Beliakov, S.T. O RUKOPISI V.I. LENINA "SISTEMA TEILORA -- PORABOSHCHENIE CHELOVEKA MASHINOI [On Lenin's manuscript: "The Taylor System -- enslavement of man by the machine"]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (2): 19. The original handwritten copy of the above article by Lenin has recently been discovered among the manuscripts for 1914 in the editorial offices of the newspaper Put' Pravdy [The way of truth] and is now in the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

7:585. Gignilliat, John L. PIGS, POLITICS, AND PROTECTION: THE EUROPEAN BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PORK, 1879-1891. *Agricultural History* 1961 35(1): 3-12. At one time or another from 1879 to 1891, American pork products were excluded from Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Rumania and Denmark. Each government maintained its ban as a precaution against the introduction of disease, especially trichinosis. However, many Americans felt that protection of home farmers from competition was the primary reason for the exclusion. The United States government hesitated to take the obvious step of inspecting exports, but finally began to do so in 1890. Thereafter, the exclusion acts were quickly repealed, although some of the nations imposed high protective tariffs. Journal (W.D. Rasmussen)

7:586. Hahlweg, Werner (Univ. of Münster). CLAUSEWITZ, LENIN AND COMMUNIST MILITARY ATTITUDES TO DAY. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105 (618): 221-225. A study of Lenin's relationship to Clausewitz. The author discusses the question whether Lenin studied Vom Kriege and what lessons he learned from this work for the proletarian world revolution. Lenin grasped completely the ideas of Vom Kriege and was especially impressed by Clausewitz' phrases about war as the continuation of politics. Based on extracts and notations concerning Vom Kriege made by Lenin. A (t)

7:587. Loginov, V.T., V.N. Stepanov, and others, eds. ADRESNAIA KNIGA TSK RSDRP (1912-1914 GG.) ZAPISNAIA KNIZHKA N.K. KRUPSKOII S RUSSKIMI ADRESAMI. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Directory of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (1912-1914). A notebook belonging to N.K. Krupskaja with Russian addresses. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (1): 11-35. This notebook, published here, contains clandestine addresses used for contacts between members of the Central Committee of the RSDLP abroad and the illegal Bolshevik organizations in Russia. It is a valuable source, revealing the immense amount of work carried out at that time toward the unification and strengthening of the Party. The Bolshevik Central Committee was set up after the conference of the RSDLP held in Prague in 1912. In the summer of 1914 the largest labor centers throughout the country, as well as the smallest settlements and railway stations, were in direct contact with the Central Committee. Erna Wollert (t)

7:588. Phipps (Lieutenant-Colonel M.C.S.). TROTSKY: DECLINE AND FALL. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(618): 226-234. A brief description of Trotsky's life and work, based on printed material. J.A.S. Grenville

7:589. [Robertson, P.W.]. COOLIES IN THE SHIP RHINE. *American Neptune* 1959 19(3): 227-231. Based on the reminiscences of Captain P.W. Robertson of New South Wales, who served as an apprentice on the "Rhine" from 1899 to 1903, this article describes experiences aboard one of the vessels used for the transportation of Indian coolies to British plantations as contract labor. The account covers a voyage made between Kingston and Calcutta and back and gives a detailed description of life and conditions in a ship of this kind. Barbara Waldstein

7:590. Romanov, B.A., and B.V. Anan'ich, eds. POPLYTKI S.I. VITTE OTKRYT' AMERIKANSKII DENEZHNYI RYNOK DLIA RUSSKIKH ZAIMOV (1898-1902 GG.) [Attempts by S.I. Witte to open the American money market for Russian loans (1898-1902)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (1): 123-140, and (2): 115-135. Publishes mainly documents from the holdings (in the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad) of the International Commercial Bank in Petrograd, which was directed by A.I. Rotstein, a well-known Russian banker and Finance Minister Witte's right-hand man in all his international banking enterprises. At this time Witte feared that European markets would be closed to Russia and sought to obtain loans from such American houses as J.P. Morgan, the New York Life Insurance Company and the National City Bank. He further hoped to set up a Russian-American bank for common financial transactions in China. In both cases negotiations broke down against the background of the unfavorable anti-imperialist rebellion that broke out at the time in China, and in 1901 Witte was forced to revert to the French market. The documents are mostly letters and telegrams from Rotstein, Witte and the American bankers Stillman, Morgan and Perkins. Erna Wollert (t)

7:591. Shakhnazarova, K.V., ed. PIS'MA N.K. KRUPSKOII M.V. KOBETSKOMU. O SVIAZIAKH BOL'SHEVISTSKOGO ZENTRA S ROSSIEI V GODY REAKTSII. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Letters from N.K. Krupskaja to M.V. Kobetskii. On the contacts of the Bolshevik headquarters with Russia during the years of the reaction. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (1): 36-49. The letters published here were written during the period of the reaction after the Revolution of 1905-1907. M.V. Kobetskii, a member of the Communist party, emigrated to Denmark in 1908 and devoted himself to smuggling illegal Bolshevik newspapers into Russia and to transmitting Party correspondence from Russia to Geneva and to Paris, where Lenin moved from Geneva in 1908 and from where he issued his newspaper Proletarii [The proletarian]. Erna Wollert (t)

7:592. --. VEBLEN CENTENARY ROUND TABLE. *American Economic Review* 1958 48(2). Dorfman, Joseph (Columbia Univ.), SOURCE AND IMPACT OF VEBLEN, pp. 1-10. Gruchy, Allan G. (Univ. of Maryland), THE INFLUENCE OF VEBLEN ON MID-CENTURY INSTITUTIONALISM, pp. 11-20. Sweezy, Paul M. (Cambridge, Massachusetts), VEBLEN'S CRITIQUE OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY, pp. 21-29. Vukason, Peter N., and George W. Zinke, DISCUSSION, pp. 30-34. An appreciation of the life and work of Thorstein Veblen. Dorfman considers him as an artist and as an economist, describing him as a highly gifted writer, discussing his character, background and academic training, and considering some of the main reasons for the lasting impression he made upon American economic life. Gruchy covers the influence of Veblen on economic thought, his analysis of the American economic system in Absentee Ownership and Business Enterprise in Recent Times (1923) and his influence on mid-century institutionalism, in considering this as a body of economic theory, as a theory of the economic system, and as a set of economic policy recommendations. Sweezy reviews Veblen's other publications, dealing with his theories in regard to the development of the industrial arts, his attitude toward the class struggle and nationalism. Barbara Waldstein

WORLD WAR I

See also: 7:610, 624

7:593. Jäschke, Gotthard (Münster). ZUM PROBLEM DER MARNE-SCHLACHT VON 1914 [Concerning the problem of the Battle of the Marne, 1914]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 190(2): 311-348. A detailed study of the factors involving the German army in the first Battle of the Marne, the failure of the Schlieffen Plan of envelopment and the ensuing stalemate. The author examines the interpretation of the Schlieffen Plan

by General Helmuth von Moltke (the younger) and the effect of strategical and tactical changes made after the armies had been set in motion; also discusses personnel changes at German supreme headquarters. G.H. Davis

7:594. Terraine, J.A. PASSCHENDAELE AND AMIENS. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1959 104(614): 173-183, and (615): 331-341. A study of two sharply contrasted battles of the First World War. "Passchendaele" (Third Ypres), in 1917, was neither senseless nor entirely ill-conducted by the British High Command. Its middle period was marked by distinct successes, which could well have achieved the aim of breaking the German right flank in Flanders and freeing the Belgian coast. Tactical errors and unusually bad weather prevented this, and made the battle a symbol of wasted suffering. "Amiens," in August 1918, was an example of the fullest use of surprise and mechanization, particularly tanks. Instigated by Field Marshal Haig, it resulted in a complete Allied success. The collapse of the Central Powers dates from this defeat. Based on official histories, diaries and memoirs. A

7:595. Wood, H.F. MOMENT OF DECISION. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(2): 249-255. Describes the distrust, misunderstanding and intrigue between British Prime Minister Lloyd George and other members of the "War Cabinet" and such British generals as Haig, Robertson and Wilson, which reached its climax during the summer of 1917, prior to the cabinet's final decision to approve the plan to fight for the channel ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge which was to lead to the battle of Passchendaele. Barbara Waldstein

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 7:614

7:596. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. QUINCUGESIMO ANIVERSARIO DE LA GUERRA DE MELILLA [Fiftieth anniversary of the Melilla War]. *Pensamiento y Acción* (Spain) 1959 10(106): 26-27. Account of the skirmishes and battles in the early days of the Melilla War (1909). C. F. (IHE 34040)

7:597. Stengers, Jean. AUX ORIGINES DE FACHODA: L'EXPEDITION MONTEIL [On the origins of Fachoda: the Monteil expedition]. *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire* 1960 38(2): 366-404. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5:718]. The Monteil expedition was ready to strike out for the Upper Nile in October 1893, but was delayed as a result of the diplomacy of King Leopold II of Belgium and the Congo. At first Leopold had wanted to make use of the French expedition to force the French to come to an agreement on the Ubango-Congo border dispute, for the expedition would have to traverse the disputed territory. De Grelle Rogier and Camille Janssen served as Leopold's intermediaries in negotiations. But when he learned that the French wanted Monteil to occupy the disputed territory while on the way to the Nile, Leopold reinforced his military strength in the area and refused all compromise. Monteil had to delay to obtain more troops. Richly documented from Belgian, French and British archives. Article to be continued. J.M. Laux

Asia

7:598. Shramchenko L.I., ed. OBRASHCHENIIA I RECHI SEN KATAIAMA PROTIV VOINY I IMPERIALISTICHESKOGO GNETA. K 100-LETIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIIA. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI KTS KPSS [Appeals and speeches by Sen Katayama against war and the imperialist yoke. On the centennial of his birth. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6): 3-18. Publishes a short autobiography of this outstanding functionary of the Japanese Communist party and old member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and appeals and speeches he made, 1921-1932 (during his stay in the Soviet Union). Erna Wollert (t)

7:599. Tsing Chung-fang. IZ ISTORII RASPROSTRA--NENIIA MARKSIZMA V KITAE [The spread of Marxism in China] *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (5): 43-64. Although Marxian socialism was not entirely unknown in China before 1917 it made real headway only under the influence of the Russian October Revolution. By this time China had developed the core of its industrial proletariat. The dissemination of Marxism in China was due to the May Fourth Movement of the radical intelligentsia. Its spread was marked by a rapid growth in the number of the left-wing periodicals in the years 1917-21. In these periodicals Chinese Marxists (Li Ta-chao, Lu Sin, Mao Tsê-tung and others) argued in favor of the applicability of Marxist doctrines to Chinese conditions, against bourgeois revisionists. The foundation of the Communist party of China in 1921 is an important milestone in Chinese history. Thereafter the spread of Marxism and the influence of the party was closely interrelated. Based on contemporary periodicals. I.S. Bátori

Canada

7:600. Morrison, J.W. (Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba). MARQUIS WHEAT -- A TRIUMPH OF SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(4): 182-188. Marquis wheat resulted from crossing Hard Red Calcutta and Red Fife wheats. The plan was developed by William Saunders of the Canadian experimental farms system and was carried out by his son, A.P. Saunders. Another son, Sir Charles E. Saunders, subjected the new variety to many rigorous tests, both for local and national use. By World War I, Marquis was almost the only variety grown in Western Canada. W.D. Rasmussen

7:601. Prang, Margaret. CLERICS, POLITICIANS, AND THE BILINGUAL SCHOOLS ISSUE IN ONTARIO, 1910-1917. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960 41(4): 281-307. Examines the conflict between Irish and French wings of the Roman Catholic Church over the use of the French language in the public schools of Ontario. The author traces the development of a bipartisan policy on the question in the Conservative and Liberal parties in Ontario and illustrates that province's rejection of a full expression of cultural duality in Canada. Based on documents in the Public Archives of Canada and the Public Records Office of Ontario. A

7:602. Tway, Duane C. THE WINTERING PARTNERS AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, 1867-1879. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960 41(3): 215-223. With the surrender of its monopoly in Rupert's Land in 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company was forced to rearrange its fur trade, seek new business, improve its communications, and develop a land policy. The author treats the changes in the relationship between the Company and its fur-trade officers in Canada. He demonstrates that the flexibility of the Company permitted it to adjust to new circumstances. Based upon the *Reports of the Hudson's Bay Company, Proceedings of the General Court of the Hudson's Bay Company* and other Company Documents; part of a doctoral thesis (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). A

7:603. Whalley, George. COPPERMINE MARTYRDOM. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(4): 591-610. An account of the events leading to the death of two Oblate Fathers, Fr. Jean-Baptiste Rouvière and Fr. LeRoux, in October 1913 on the Coppermine River, while trying to establish a mission to the Coronation Gulf Eskimos. Based on a series of letters written by Rouvière covering a period of more than two years leading up to his murder at Bloody Falls by two Eskimos. Barbara Waldstein

Europe

FRANCE

See also: 7:409

7:604. Claris, Edmond. PROJET DE CONSTITUTION FEDERALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE [A proposal for a federal constitution of the French Republic]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1960 (30): 40-43. A group of exiles who had participated in the Commune published a draft proposal of a constitution for a French confederation (Switzerland, 1871). All sovereignty was to rest with the communes. The national assembly

would regulate matters of common interest but would have no legislative powers. The draft constitution further provided for women's suffrage, the virtual abolition of capital punishment, free education at all levels, the separation of church and state, the abolition of a standing army, and an economic re-organization along co-operative lines. G. Iggers

7:605. Courbet C. DEFENSE DE GUSTAVE COURBET PAR LUI-MEME [Gustave Courbet's own defense]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1960 (30):27-37. Reproduction of a manuscript in which Gustave Courbet prepared his defense on charges of having participated in the Commune. He had been entrusted by the 4 September government with the protection of the art works of Paris. Courbet describes what he did in this connection before and during the Commune, and he dissociates himself from the excesses of the Commune. G. Iggers

7:606. Lefranc, Georges. CONTRIBUTION A L'HISTOIRE DU SOCIALISME EN FRANCE DANS LES DERNIERES ANNEES DU XIXe SIECLE: LEON BLUM, LUCIEN HERR ET LAVROV [A contribution to the history of socialism in France in the last years of the 19th century: Léon Blum, Lucien Herr and Lavrov]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(4):143-149. In the *Nouvelle Conversations de Goethe avec Eckermann*, published between 1897 and 1901, Léon Blum pictured Herder as the intellectual influencing progress. The ideas Blum attributed to Herder were largely those of Lucien Herr. Herr converted Blum and Jaurès to socialism and brought the two men together. Blum was not a Marxist in his early days, but ascribed a basic influence to the intellectuals in a form which Lucien Herr had learned from the socialism of the 19th-century Russian thinker P. Lavrov. G. Iggers

7:607. Nomad, Max. COMRADE ANATOLE -- THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF ANATOLE FRANCE. *Queen's Quarterly* 1959 66(3):423-440. Discusses the work of Anatole France, not from the point of view of its literary merits, but as a medium for expressing his philosophy and his changing political moods, and traces the origin of the often so contradictory ideas which pervade his writing. In a survey of his life and the influences to which France was exposed, the author shows that such contradictions were, in fact, simply various facets of a consistent philosophy compounded of skepticism and hedonism. Barbara Waldstein

7:608. Weill-Raynal, Etienne. LA PENSEE JAURES SUR LA RELIGION ET LE SOCIALISME EN 1892 [Jaurès' thought on religion and socialism in 1892]. *Revue socialiste* 1960 (136):149-158. Jaurès was a rationalist in the tradition of Voltaire and Renan. He felt strong ties with ancient Greece and Rome. Official Christianity was hateful to him, but he felt great sympathy for the social teachings of Jesus. J. A. Clarke

GERMANY

7:609. Groos, Anton. NIETZSCHE UND DIE "ANTI-SEMITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ" [Nietzsche and the "Anti-Semitic Correspondence"]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1960 86(4):333-337. By citing two letters from the correspondence between Nietzsche and Theodor Fritsch, and with the help of other information, demonstrates that Nietzsche's name was misused in the so-called Antisemitische Correspondenz, circulated privately among radical anti-Semites in Germany in 1887. The author dwells largely upon Nietzsche's own dismay at finding his name misused and his works falsely interpreted. Barclay Ball

7:610. Maehl, William. THE ROLE OF RUSSIA IN GERMAN SOCIALIST POLICY, 1914-1918. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(2):177-198. Stresses that the SPD was Europe's largest and most successful Socialist party, considering itself the heart of western social democracy. This very success, however, indicated that its "practical future... lay in rather than upon the ruins of the German state." When the rank and file saw this future threatened by "Tsarist barbarism," the party executive followed, preaching a conciliatory peace in the west and total destruction in the east. In the party's eyes the western war became defensive after refusal of Allied socialists to negotiate before the Russian Revolution and Allied governments to participate in the Stockholm Congress afterward. Russophobia also caused abstention at the ratification of Brest-Litovsk, a blunder which split the party, and fear of Bolshevism, making the party increasingly revisionist, antirevolutionary and parliamentary. A. H. Kittell

7:611. Stolberg-Wernigerode, Otto Graf zu (Univ. of Munich). FRIEDRICH VON HOLSTEIN UND DIE KRISE DER REICHSFÜHRUNG [Friedrich von Holstein and the crisis in the leadership of the Reich]. *Zeitwende* 1960 31(5):298-308. Examines the crisis in the leadership of imperial Germany which began already in the last years that Bismarck was in power. The author sees the causes in the lack of unity of the supreme political and military authorities, which could only be guaranteed by the Kaiser, who also determined the selection of personnel. Even if a constitutional change had been made, it is very doubtful that the Reichstag would have been able to form a cohesive will. Based on the secret papers of Friedrich von Holstein, on other letters, and on biographies. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:411, 419, 662

7:612. Aylott, F.G. LEE-METFORD AMMUNITION, 1888-1889 MARKS 1 TO 5. 303. *Bulletin of the Military Historical Society* 1958 9(34):36-38. An account of the development of Lee-Metford ammunition. J. A. S. Grenville

7:613. Bond, Brian. THE EFFECT OF THE CARDWELL REFORMS IN ARMY ORGANIZATION, 1874-1904. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(620):515-524. A discussion of the practical results of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, replacing twelve years long service by six years with the Colours and six on the Reserve, and the Localization Act of 1873, by which Infantry Battalions were localized in pairs for recruiting and training, with one battalion abroad, and one battalion at home to form the basis of a "Brigade Depot." War Office reports and memoirs show how successive committees had misgivings about the system and how recruiting failed. Although a "Cardwell myth" fostered the legend that his reforms were sacrosanct, the author contends that they, "though well-intentioned, contained certain flaws at their launching and in practice simply did not work; consequently the charges brought during the Crimean war (e.g. that there was no Reserve and virtually no home defence) were still true in 1904 after the South African war." W. D. McIntyre

7:614. Lummis, Wm. M. (Canon). A SWISS V.C. HERO. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1960 11(42):40-41. An account of the life of Corporal Christian Ferdinand Schiess and the manner in which he won the Victorian Cross (1879) in the Zulu Campaign. J. A. S. Grenville

7:615. Pierson, Stanley (Univ. of Oregon). JOHN TREVOR AND THE LABOR CHURCH MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND, 1891-1900. *Church History* 1960 29(4):463-478. Influenced by labor leader Ben Tillett, Trevor organized the Labor Church, "dedicated to the idea that the emancipation of the working classes from capitalism was a religious movement." The movement spread in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but lacked central direction and uniform orientation. After 1900 the Labor Churches lost their religious sense and turned secular. Their failure is ascribed to the lack of a source of religious authority in the new religion. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:616. Roberts, H.A. THE HEROES OF POSTMAN'S PARK. *Notes and Queries* 1956 201(12):542-545. A list of humble Londoners of the period 1870-1917 who are commemorated for "heroic self-sacrifice" in a memorial made in 1899 by the sculptor G.F. Watts at Postman's Park, near St. Paul's, London. W. D. McIntyre

7:617. Spring, David (Johns Hopkins Univ.). SOME REFLECTIONS ON SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Victorian Studies* 1960 4(1):55-64. Examines the decline and transformation of the aristocracy in 19th-century England as an exercise to demonstrate the possibilities of social history. The author comments upon thirteen recent books on the late Victorian and Edwardian upper classes and suggests certain questions for further study which have hitherto been left unanswered due to the predominantly political emphasis of Victorian historiography. J. L. Altholz

7:618. Weber, B. A NEW INDEX OF HOUSE RENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, 1874-1913. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 1960 7(3):232-237. A study of the relationship of rents to the building cycle, based on the Inhabited House Duty. The author concludes: 1) the upward trend of rents, as

compared with building costs, is attributable to better houses; 2) rents were "sticky" for long stable periods because of long leases, and 3) the movements of rents conform with the building cycle; rises take place in periods of building activity.

W. D. McIntyre

7:619. Wilkins, M.S. THE NON-SOCIALIST ORIGINS OF ENGLAND'S FIRST IMPORTANT SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(2):199-207. Seeking a revival of Chartism by uniting the many Radical groups in London, Henry Hyndman, E. S. Beesly, Joseph Cowan and others formed the Democratic Federation in the spring of 1881. During its early meetings, the group adopted a program based on Chartist demands plus legislative independence for Ireland. The author emphasizes that except for a vague reference to land nationalization, this program was radical rather than socialist. Hyndman eventually gained control. Although he had earlier opposed socialism, he now moved rapidly in that direction, and the Federation moved with him, eventually changing its name to the Social Democratic Federation in 1884.

A. H. Kittell

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:444, 448, 721

7:620. Golák, Karol. KU VZNIKU PRVÉHO ROBOTNÍCKEHO ČASOPISU NA SLOVENSKU [Data on the origin of the first workers' periodical in Slovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1959 7(4):545-556. On 29 March 1869, a workers' educational society named "Vorwärts" was founded in Bratislava. It had a regular membership of 45 in 1878. Under the influence of Leo Frankel, formerly a minister of the Paris Commune, the society became deeply involved in politics. As a consequence of the society's activity, *Die Wahrheit*, the first socialist periodical of Slovakia, appeared on 1 March 1879. K. Hanzlíček and Jakob Grundstein, the leaders of "Vorwärts," became the editor and publisher, respectively of this mouthpiece of social democracy. As a result of the state attorney's action on 26 March 1880, *Die Wahrheit* had to stop publication after the sixth number of its second volume. Based partly on unpublished sources.

F. Wagner

7:621. Mráz, Andrej. IDEA SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI V SLOVENSKEJ DEMOKRATICKEJ LITERATÚRE V DRUHEJ POLOVICI 19. A ZAČIATKOM 20. STOROČIA [The idea of Slavic solidarity in Slovak democratic literature during the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3):400-411.

A general survey of the literary and political background of the contemporary Slovak national movement, with special emphasis on the literary and critical work of Svetozár Hurban Vajanský, Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav and Jozef Škultéty. The author depicts especially Russo-Slovak and Slovak-Czech relations. Vajanský's Russophile views are described in detail. Slovak literature made a significant contribution to the promotion of Slavic relations. Based on published sources.

F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 623, 710, 711, 765.

7:622. Najdus, Walentyna. KLASOWE ZWIĄZKI ZAWODOWE W GALICJI [Trade-unions in Galicia]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1):123-154. Describes the process of formation of the trade-unions in Galicia, starting with the cultural associations and the mutual financial aid societies which in the late 1860's grouped together apprentices in the trades and crafts. The author traces their evolution toward modern unions, their place in the Austrian trade-union movement as a whole and the difficulties of co-ordinating state, provincial and nationality aspects of the union movement in the multinational Austrian state.

A.F. Dygnas

7:623. Šmatlák, Stanislav. SLOVANSKÁ MYŠLIENKA A LITERATÚRA V OBDOBÍ REALIZMU [The Slavic idea and literature during the period of realism]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(2/3):411-415. Approximately the last third of the 19th century is considered as the age of Slovak literary realism.

Authors of this period made a synthesis between Slavism (or Slovak national character) and democracy, and they thus avoided isolation from contemporary non-Slavic trends. The author reviews the significance particularly of Jozef Miloslav Hurban, of his son Svetozár Hurban Vajanský and of Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav. Published sources are used.

F. Wagner

See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 710, 711, 765.

ITALY

See: 7:722

POLAND

See also: 7:458, 622, 630

7:624. Rzepecki, Jan. ROZEJŚCIE SIE PIŁSUDSKIEGO Z SIKORSKIM W ŚWIETLE KORESPONDENCJI IZY MOSZCZEŃSKIEJ Z SIERPNI 1915 R. [The parting of the ways of Sikorski and Piłsudski as reflected in the August 1915 correspondence of Iza Moszczeńska]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2):728-739.

Following a biographical sketch of Iza Moszczeńska, a journalist, social worker and ardent supporter of the parties whose immediate goal was the regaining of Polish independence, publishes long excerpts from the five letters that Moszczeńska wrote from Warsaw between 16 and 31 August 1915 to Professor Stanisław Kot, then living in Piotrków. The letters give a picture of the political situation in Warsaw and the actions of Piłsudski, who proclaimed a boycott on recruitment for the Polish Legions, and of Władysław Sikorski, who on behalf of the Naczelny Komitet Narodowy [Supreme National Committee] opened a recruitment office in Warsaw. This step brought about the breach between the two.

A. F. Dygnas

7:625. Sokolnicki, Michał. POLITYKA PIŁSUDSKIEGO A TURCJA [Piłsudski's policy toward Turkey]. *Niepodległość* 1958 (6):5-22.

Deals with Piłsudski's approaches to Turkey from 1904 to 1933 against the background of Polish-Turkish relations from the 18th century. The author gives information about Polish-Turkish contacts during the Lausanne negotiations in 1922 and about a proposed common front of Poland, Turkey and the Soviet Union against Germany in 1933. Based on published sources and on personal recollections and papers of the author, who was an early follower of Piłsudski and from 1936 on, Polish ambassador in Ankara.

J. Lewartowski

7:626. Żarnowska, Anna. ZASIĘG, WPŁYW I BAZA SPOŁECZNA PPS W PRZEDDZIEN REWOLUCJI 1905 R. [Extent, influence and social base of the Polish Socialist party on the eve of the 1905 revolution]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2):351-389.

Analyzes manuscript and printed sources (in the latter category mainly the contemporary Socialist press) in order to establish the real composition of the Polish Socialist party and its strength in relation to other proletarian parties. Both the type of sources available and the fact that the Socialist party was an illegal organization preclude any detailed statistics, but the author is able to present a wealth of material shedding light on Socialist activities.

A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:665

7:627. Anikeev, V.V. ed. ZHURNAL MESTNYKH PARTIYNKYH ORGANIZATSII. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Journal of local Party organizations. Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):24-50.

This journal is a large-size printed notebook containing details of the revolutionary achievements of 165 local Party organizations (arranged alphabetically by place), including almost all the largest organizations in the country. The notes are in the main concerned with events in March-June 1917 and also with events in November 1917. They are an important source for the history of the October Revolution and of the Bolshevik party.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:628. Bennett, Geoffrey (Captain). THE POTEMKIN MUTINY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(9):58-66. Describes the course of the mutiny on the Russian battleship "Potemkin," which started on 27 June 1905, and the fate of the mutineers. After the mutiny, the "Potemkin" was restored to the Imperial Russian Navy, and she survived the

Revolution as the "Pantelimon" and was finally -- her name changed once again to "Boretz za Svobodu" -- destroyed at Sevastopol on 25 April 1919. Based on British consular reports to the Foreign Office (which include a statement by one of the mutineers) and the St. Petersburg Official Messenger.

Barbara Waldstein

7:629. Iakovlev, I.I. VOSPOMINANIA O V.I. LENINE I PETERBURGSKOM "SOIUZE BOR'BY" [Reminiscences of V.I. Lenin and the St. Petersburg League of Struggle]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6): 96-107. Reminiscences by a member and district organizer of the St. Petersburg League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, covering the years 1894-1895. The document is from the Leningrad Party archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:630. Jundziłł, Zygmunt. Z DZIEJÓW POLSKIEJ MYŚLI POLITYCZNEJ NA LITWIE HISTORYCZNEJ [An incident in the development of Polish political thought in the territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania]. *Niepodległość* 1958 (6): 61-77. Deals with the Citizens' Committee set up in Vilnius and Kaunas in 1915 after the Russian withdrawal, with the goal of re-establishing after the war the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The committee, which included Poles, Lithuanians, White Ruthenians and Jews, broke up in 1916. The author was a member. J. Lewartowski

7:631. Kheifets, M.I. ARKHIVNYE MATERIALY M.T. LORIS-MELIKOVA (K ISTORII VTOROI REVOLIUTSIONNOI SITUATSII V ROSSII) [Archival material from M.T. Loris-Melikov (on the history of the second revolutionary situation in Russia)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1): 191-203. During the 1870's and 1880's Russia went through an extremely critical period, characterized by Lenin as the period of the second democratic rising, of the second revolutionary situation, which ended with no real revolution. The personal archives of Loris-Melikov, minister of the interior under Alexander II, 1880-81, throw much light on this period. Loris-Melikov fought for the maintenance of tsarism, for autocracy and for landed property, introducing certain limited reforms designed to placate the revolutionary elements. The documents are from the Central State Archives in Moscow and Leningrad. Erna Wollert (t)

7:632. Kirsanova, K.I. PERMSKAIA VOENNAIA ORGANIZATSIIA RSDRP (1906-1908 GG.) [The military organization of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in Perm (1906-1908)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 164-168. Personal reminiscences (1934) of the authoress, who was a member of the RSDLP and of an armed troop of workers and who took an active part in the revolution in Perm in 1906-1907.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:633. Kuznetsov, N.I. O DEIATEL'NOSTI TSENTRAL'NOGO KOMITETA RSDRP POSLE III. S'EZDA PARTII [On the activity of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (Russian Social Democratic Labor Party) after the Third Party Congress]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 155-165. The author has collected and ordered the few details obtainable through research concerning the structure of the Central Committee and the tactical policy for winning the masses laid down in May 1905 at the Third Congress. This illegal Committee, organized by Lenin outside Russia, had a main office abroad and a central office as well as several branch organizations of the Party in Russia itself. The constant conflict between the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks was the main hindrance to effective political activity. Based on documents from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

7:634. Lavrin, Janko (Nottingham Univ.). VLADIMIR SOLOVIEV AND SLAVOPHILISM. *Russian Review* 1961 20(1): 11-18. Examines the Slavophile and Pan-Slav doctrines and analyzes Vladimir Soloviev's critique of them.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:635. Meshkov, N.M., and V.V. Skorobogatyi. IZ ISTORII OBRAZOVANIA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII BELO-RUSSII (K SOROKALETHU PЕРVOGO S'EZDA KPB) [From the history of the origins of the Communist party of Belorussia (on the fortieth anniversary of the first Party Congress)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 94-113. A survey of the vicissitudes of the struggle of the Bolshevik organizations of Belorussia from the foundation of the first local Party centers of the RSDLP in 1904 to the amalgamation of all organizations in one Communist party in 1918, at the time of the formation of the Soviet Republic

of Belorussia. After the February Revolution heavy revolutionary forces (including over a million and a half soldiers from the western front), as well as counterrevolutionaries (high military staff and headquarter officials, representatives of Russia's imperialist allies, a huge staff of officials from various war industries, etc.) were concentrated on Belorussian territory. Belorussia was thus one of the most decisive areas for the outcome of the political struggle. Based on material from the Party archives of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Belorussia and the revolutionary press (1917-1918). Erna Wollert (t)

7:636. Murashov, S.I. BOL'SHEVIZATSIIA SOVETOV V 1917 GODU [The Bolshevization of the soviets in 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 78-93. Russia was a petit-bourgeois agricultural country, which fact explains why the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries were able to command a majority in the soviets for a considerable time. The Bolshevization of the soviets can be divided into four basic periods: 1) the peaceful development of the Revolution up to July 1917; 2) the change of many soviets ready to compromise into revolutionary proletarian soviets by the Bolsheviks in July and August 1917; 3) the suppression of the counterrevolutionary movement led by General Kornilov and the victory of the armed insurrection in Petrograd and Moscow; 4) the development of the soviets into organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, from October 1917 on. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

7:637. Nosov, S.P., ed. K ISTORII STROITEL'STVA KRASNOR ARMII (IANVAR'-MAI 1918 G.) [On the history of the establishment of the Red Army (January-May 1918)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6): 43-55. Publishes reports and dispatches of the military commissars and of the organizers and agitators of the All-Russian Board for the Organization and Formation of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants, from the various governments. They present relevant data, reveal the numerical and combat strength of the army, and its equipment, and show its voluntary character in the early days of its organization. The documents are from the Central State Archives of the Soviet Army of the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

7:638. Shaurov, I.V. PERVAIA KONFERENTSIIA VOENNYKH I BOEVYKH ORGANIZATSII RSDRP V NOIABRE 1906 G. [The first conference of the military and militant organizations of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party in November 1906]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1): 160-171. Personal reminiscences of the author, a delegate of the Social Democratic organization of Voronezh at this conference, called to prepare for an armed insurrection. Erna Wollert (t)

7:639. Sirinov, M.A. ROZHDENIE TSSU [The birth of the Central Statistical Administration]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6): 91-95. Personal recollections of a former professor and Doctor of Economic Sciences concerning the project for the establishment in Moscow in 1918 of an independent statistical office under the name Tsentral'noe statisticheskoe upravlenie (TSSU) [Central Statistical Administration] under instructions of Lenin. Erna Wollert (t)

7:640. Sokolova, A.N., R.I. Tsvilina, and others, eds. IZ PISEM SEKRETARIATA TSK RSDRP (B) NA MESTA V DNI BOR'BY ZA BRETSKII MIR [Extracts from letters from the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party (Bolshevik) addressed to local organizations during the struggle for the Brest (Litovsk) Peace]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 68-77. Publishes for the first time letters (preserved in the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union) of the year 1918 which give a picture of the leading role of the Central Committee and Lenin during these days, so critical for the Soviet regime, and of the work of the Secretary of the Central Committee, E.D. Stasova, a great champion of Lenin's doctrine. Erna Wollert (t)

7:641. Tidmarsh, Kyril (London). LEV TIKHOMIROV AND A CRISIS IN RUSSIAN RADICALISM. *Russian Review* 1961 20(1): 45-63. Traces the career of Lev Tikhomirov (1852-1923) from his membership in the Executive Committee of Narodnaya Volya to his emergence as a theoretician of monarchy and adviser to the Tsar. The author sees Tikhomirov's defection from the revolutionary cause as occasioned not by any

sort of personal motive, but rather by a profound change of convictions which should be seen "as part of a far wider crisis which afflicted Russian radicalism." Both as a revolutionary and as a monarchist Tikhomirov searched for firm foundations which would bridge the gap between society and the leadership, whether that of the Tsar or of the revolutionary party. Based on original Russian sources. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:642. Ugarov, I.F., ed. O PODPOL'NOI TIPOGRAFI TSK RSDRP V G. RZHEVE V PERIOD PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [On the secret press of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party in the city of Rzhnev during the period of the first Russian Revolution]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5): 102-127. Toward the end of the 19th century there existed in Rzhnev a liberal-national group under the leadership of a former Narodniki, A.A. Popkov. Within this group a Marxist wing was formed, and in 1904 it developed into an independent Bolshevik organization. The first part of the documents published here (from the State Historical Archives of Moscow Region) concern leaflets from the secret press dated 1905-06; the second section concerns the charge brought against the Bolshevik group by the Moscow court. Erna Wollert (t)

7:643. Volodarskaia, A.M., and M.V. Steshova, eds. OTVET V. I. LENINA NA PIS'MO I. I. SKVORTSOVA-STEPANOVA (MART 1914 G.). DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [V.I. Lenin's answer to the letter from I.I. Skvortsov-Stepanov (March 1914). Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 11-18. Publishes a letter which Skvortsov-Stepanov transmitted illegally to Lenin and the latter's answer, written from Cracow. The letters contain new information on the attempt at a rapprochement with the left-wing parties, including the Bolsheviks, initiated by some groups of the liberal bourgeoisie, in view of the growing revolutionary movement. Skvortsov-Stepanov expected no practical results from the negotiations with the representatives of the liberals. Lenin, on the contrary, considered it important to keep himself informed about the atmosphere in all camps and to further every form of active support for the revolution. Erna Wollert (t)

7:644. Zel'dovich, V.D. Pervye meropriiatiia nar-komprosa po upravlenii teatrami (dekabr' 1917 G.) [The first measures of the People's Commissar for Enlightenment concerning the administration of the theater (December 1917)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1): 50-60. The letters and decrees from Commissar A.V. Lunacharskii reprinted here are the first documents to show the policy of the Soviet government with regard to the theater and the arts in general. They are addressed to F.D. Batiushkov, a liberal university professor in Petrograd, who was appointed deputy for the state theater by the Provisional Government. One of his most difficult tasks was the mobilization of the participation of the intelligentsia. Batiushkov, who supported an "autonomous and unpolitical art," was removed from his post. The documents are from the Institute for Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

7:645. Carlsson, Sten. ARVID LINDMAN I HISTORISKT PERSPEKTIV [Arvid Lindman in historical perspective]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1960 47(9): 491-499. An evaluation of Arvid Lindman (1862-1936) as a leader of the Swedish Conservative party from 1905 to 1935. The author emphasizes Lindman's pragmatic, patriarchal approach to politics, and his advocacy of strong private industry along with strong central government. The relation of industrial and agricultural interests posed a continuing problem, but in a difficult period of declining Conservative power, Lindman nevertheless earned "the title of a statesman." Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

7:646. Andrés De Palma de Mallorca, O.F.M. EL CARDENAL VIVES Y TUTO. ESTUDIO BIBLIOGRAFICO [Cardinal Vives y Tutó. Bibliographical study]. *Estudios Franciscanos* (Spain) 1959 60(305): 247-266. Critical review of the writings of Cardinal José de C. Vives y Tutó (1854-1913). E. S. (IHE 35076)

7:647. A[rocena], F[austo]. LOS SEIS GRANDES [The six great ones]. *Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País* (Spain) 1958 14(3): 455-457. Notes on the work carried out in the field of Basque studies at the beginning of the 20th century by the novelist Domingo de Aguirre, the writer Arturo Campión, the historians Carmelo de Echegaray and Serapio Múgica, the genealogist Juan C. de Guerra and the linguist Julio de Urquijo. C. B. (IHE 32430)

7:648. Atienza, Julio de. GRANDEZAS Y TITULOS DEL REINO CONCEDIDOS, REHABILITADOS Y AUTORIZADOS POR S.M. EL REY DON ALFONSO XIII (1886-1931) [Grandeeships and titles of the Kingdom granted, restored and authorized by H.M. King Alfonso XIII (1886-1931)]. *Hidalguía* (Spain) 1959 7(33): 177-192; (34): 305-320; (35): 465-480; (36): 609-624; (37): 769-784. Historical and genealogical notes on these titles, grouped by rank and thereunder by alphabet. Article to be continued. J. C. (IHE 33690)

7:649. Fernández Sanz, Fernando. ORTEGA Y GASSET, COMO PERIODISTA [Ortega y Gasset as a journalist]. *Gaceta de la Prensa Española* (Spain) 1958 22(117): 479-520. A study of Ortega's views on journalism, and an analysis of his contributions to the press between 1902 and 1936. The appendix contains a list of those articles that were included in Ortega's *Obras Completas* and one of those articles that were not. M. Ll. (IHE 33625)

7:650. González Román, Gonzalo. DON JUAN VALERA. SUS ANDANZAS DIPLOMATICAS Y SU PERSONALIDAD HUMANA VISTA A TRAVES DE ELLAS [Don Juan Valera. His diplomatic work and the light it throws on his personality]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba* (Spain) 1956 27(75): 167-185. Reviews Juan Valera's diplomatic work and attempts to examine critically his personality. Numerous quotations from his letters are included. S. B. (IHE 33566)

7:651. López de Toro, José. DON ANGEL BARCIA. FRAGMENTOS DE SU AUTOBIOGRAFIA INEDITA [Don Ángel Barcia. Extracts from his unpublished autobiography]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 65(Número extraordinario): 513-530. An extract from the unpublished autobiography of the archivist Ángel Barcia (1841-1927) dealing with his stay in Barcelona 1867-1871. J. C. (IHE 33548)

7:652. López Estrada, Francisco. EPISTOLARIO DE MENENDEZ PELAYO: SUS CARTAS A DON SERVANDO ARBOLÍ [The correspondence of Menéndez Pelayo: his letters to Don Servando Arbolí]. *Anales de la Universidad Hispalense* (Spain) 1957-1958 18/19 (1): 1-8. Publishes four letters written by Menéndez Pelayo, in the years 1886, 1889, 1891 and 1893, to Don Servando Arbolí (1840-1908), professor of the seminary of Seville and director of the Colombina. The introduction discusses the biographical value of the letters and the relationship between Menéndez Pelayo and Arbolí. The last two letters refer to the Congreso Nacional Católico held in Seville in 1893 and shed light on Menéndez Pelayo's position within Spanish Catholicism. S. B. (IHE 33538)

7:653. Marshall, W.L. (Commander). A CRUISER, A TROPHY, A LEGEND. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(9): 82-87. Traces the history of the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes," which was launched as a Spanish naval vessel in 1887, sunk toward the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898, salvaged as a trophy of war the following year and attached to the U.S. Naval Academy to serve as station ship until she was broken up in 1957. Barbara Waldstein

7:654. Menéndez Pidal, Ramón. EN EL HOMENAJE A VALERA [Tribute to Valera]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba* (Spain) 1956 27(75): 133-134. An outline of the work of Juan Valera. S. B. (IHE 33560)

7:655. Ombuena, José. DON JUAN VALERA, EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS [Don Juan Valera in the United States]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba* (Spain) 1956 27(75): 209-211. Shows Valera's clearly negative impressions of the United States. Based on correspondence published in Cyrus C. De Coster, ed. *Correspondencia de don Juan Valera (1859-1905)* (Valencia: Editorial Castalia, 1956). S. B. (IHE 33567)

7:656. Pacheco Vélez, César. MENENDEZ PELAYO Y RIVA AGÜERO (A PROPOSITO DE SU EPISTOLARIO) [Menéndez Pelayo and Riva Agüero (with regard to their correspondence)]. *Boletín del Instituto Riva-Agüero* (Peru) 1956-1957 [1959] (12):9-59. An essay showing the parallels between Menéndez Pelayo and the Peruvian José de la Riva-Agüero. The author points out the similarities in their psychological make-up, intellectual, teaching and political activities, attitude with respect to religion, tradition and patriotism, cultural significance, etc. He discusses the letters exchanged between Menéndez Pelayo and Riva-Agüero, 1905 and 1911, which are published here, and calls attention to Menéndez Pelayo's opinion of the Inca Garcilaso and the Peruvian writer Pedro de Peralta y Barnuevo. Menéndez Pelayo's influence on Riva-Agüero is noted. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 33544)

7:657. Pérez de Ayala, Ramón. RECUERDOS. VALERA, MENENDEZ PELAYO [Recollections. Valera, Menéndez Pelayo]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba* (Spain) 1956 27(75):203-205. Reprint of an article published in ABC in Seville, 19 September 1957. The author gives his personal reminiscences of Valera and Menéndez Pelayo and a short comparison of the two writers. S. B. (IHE 33564)

7:658. Sánchez Romero, César. DON JUAN VALERA, PEDAGOGO [Don Juan Valera, pedagogue]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba* (Spain) 1956 27(75):186-200. Examines favorably, from a Catholic viewpoint, Valera's theories and ideas on education. Valera's view on the education of women is also examined briefly. Based on Valera's works. S. B. (IHE 33563)

Latin America

See also: 7:483, 656, 682

7:659. Dahl, Victor C. (Portland State College). ALIEN LABOR ON THE GULF COAST OF MEXICO, 1880-1900. *The Americas* 1960 17(1):21-35. Discusses emigration, on a relatively small scale, of British West Indian Negroes to Mexico's coastal lowlands in the late 19th century. British authorities discouraged such emigration and were somewhat half-hearted in protecting the rights of those who still went to Mexico and suffered mistreatment. Brief mention is made of non-West Indian labor. Largely based on British Foreign Office records. D. Bushnell

7:660. Le-Roy y Gálvez Lus, F. MAXIMO ZERTUCHA Y OJEDA. EL ULTIMO MEDICO DE MACEO [Máximo Zertucha y Ojeda. The last doctor of Maceo]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1958 9(1):185-222. Biographical sketch of Máximo Zertucha y Ojeda, especially with regard to his activity as doctor of the hero of Cuban independence, whom he accompanied on his campaigns. D. B. (IHE 33993)

7:661. López de Mesa, Luis. JUAN DE DIOS URIBE RESTREPO. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959 46(540-542):523-535. Psychological and historical interpretation of a Colombian literary-political figure, a leading Liberal polemicist, who died in exile in 1900. D. Bushnell

7:662. Rowbotham, (Commander W.B.). THE "HUASCAR" INCIDENT. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(618):253-267. Describes an incident in 1877 when the British commander in chief on the Pacific station, successfully defended British interests threatened by the piratical action of the Peruvian rebel warship "Huascar." Based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

7:663. Stabb, Martín, S. MARTI Y LOS RACISTAS [Martí and the racists]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* 1958 75(2):179-189. Following an examination of the views of various contemporary Spanish American writers on the racial problem, deals with Martí's ideas on the subject. In contrast to the majority of his contemporaries, Martí's position was one of racial liberalism. D. B. (IHE 33991)

Middle East

See also: 7:673

7:664. Harris, R.G. THE INDIAN CONTINGENT 1882. *Bulletin [of] the Military Historical Society* 1960 11(41):4-9. An undocumented account of the Indian contingent which served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. J. A. S. Grenville

7:665. Lipatov, V.S., and O.F. Solov'ev, eds. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-EGIPETSKIKH SVIAZEI V NACHALE XX V. [From the history of Russian-Egyptian relations at the beginning of the 20th century]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1):141-153, and (2):136-147. This group of documents of the years 1899-1914 consists mainly of correspondence of the Russian foreign ministry with the Russian diplomatic representatives in Egypt and with various Russian scholarly institutions, and reports. They are principally concerned with trade between Russia and Egypt; the establishment of a Russian chamber of commerce in Alexandria; Russian exhibitions in Egypt; plans for Russian archaeologists, astronomers, entomologists, engineers and tourists to visit Egypt, and for the exchange of scientific publications. Among other things there was a strong interest in the problem of irrigation in Egypt, particularly in connection with the development of the Russian cotton plantations. The documents are from the Archives for Russian Foreign Policy. Erna Wollert (t)

Pacific Area

7:666. Achutegui, Pedro S. de, and Miguel A. Bernad. THE EXAMINATION RECORDS OF GREGORIO AGLIPAY IN THE MANILA ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVES. *Philippine Studies* 1958 6(4):373-380. Discusses the records preserved in the archives of the archdiocese of Manila of various examinations undergone by Gregorio Aglipay (later first primate of the Philippine Independent Church) during the period 1891-1898. Such examinations were compulsory for priests before they were granted "faculties" for hearing confession. The records indicate a rather mediocre standard of theological knowledge, at variance with other accounts of Aglipay's intellectual brilliance. Further biographical assertions are also compared with documentary evidence. The records are published as an appendix. Barbara Waldstein

7:667. Roth, Herbert. THE LABOUR CHURCHES AND NEW ZEALAND. *International Review of Social History* 1959 4(3):361-366. The Labour Church movement was introduced into New Zealand by H.A. Atkinson, who returned home in 1893 from England, where he had been General Secretary of the Manchester-Salford Labour Church. A convinced socialist, he organized a "Socialist Church" in 1896 at Christchurch. A church in name only, it soon became rather a center for the dissemination of socialist ideas. With the appearance of a large group of English socialist immigrants in 1901, Socialist parties were founded at Wellington and Christchurch. Atkinson thought the action premature, preferring propaganda and education. As the parties gained strength, the Socialist Church dwindled, and it disappeared in 1905. Its importance lies in the fact that "it was able to introduce a number of middle class people and intellectuals to socialist ideas . . ." A.H. Kittell

7:668. Stewart, P.J. (Univ. of Otago). NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC LABOR TRAFFIC, 1870-1874. *Pacific Historical Review* 1961 30(1):47-59. Examines the growing concern, 1870-1874, for curbing evils involved in labor traffic. The concern was prompted by the murder by natives of a popular bishop who had investigated these evils and by agitation which stressed the commercial opportunities in the Pacific area that could accrue to New Zealand if it took the lead in calling for the control of this unsavory trade. The author sees this concern as an initial step in New Zealand toward exercising independent initiative in external matters. R. Lowitt

7:669. Unsigned. SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY. *Notes and Queries* 1957 202(3):128. Text of a political lampoon, signed "Scorpio," published in Melbourne, 12 August 1871, shortly after Duffy became Premier of Victoria. This lampoon, found in the Marcus Clarke papers in Melbourne Public Library, pours scorn upon the ex-Irish rebel now in high office. W.D. McIntyre

United States of America

See also: 7:13, 531, 557, 758

7:670. Anderson, (Mrs.) Clarence Gordon. ELEANOR KENZIE GORDON. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(2): 163-169. A biographical sketch of Eleanor Kenzie Gordon (1835-1917), a brilliant and gifted woman of pioneer spirit, distinguished founder of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames in 1893 and organizer of the Georgia Red Cross. She was noted for editing her mother's account of pioneering days in Wisconsin, written in 1830 by Juliette Magill Kinzie and published as Wau-Bun, the "Early Day" in the North-west (New York, 1856).

Barbara Waldstein

7:671. Canby, Courtlandt, and Richard K. Morris. FATHER OF THE MODERN SUBMARINE. American Heritage 1961 12(2): 34-39 and 94-99. An account of John Holland, who developed the first modern submarine and fought for its acceptance by naval authorities (1898-1907). Undocumented, and illustrated with photographs and contemporary drawings.

C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:672. Chapman, William. HERBERT CROLY'S THE PROMISE OF AMERICAN LIFE. South Atlantic Quarterly 1960 59(4): 543-555. Explains why Croly's Promise of American Life (1909) was so widely accepted and became a cornerstone in the thinking of American Progressives. The coolly academic volume excited an unusually wide audience in spite of the fact that it contained much which was actually in opposition to Progressive ideals. It was the "New Nationalism," an appeal for national harmony in an age of political and economic strife, which had allure for the country. Theodore Roosevelt's enthusiastic acceptance of many of Croly's ideals along with its strong moral emphasis are found as the sources of its appeal. Finally, the book can be understood only in terms of the problems of its own day.

C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:673. Cohen, Naomi W. AMBASSADOR STRAUS IN TURKEY, 1909-1910: A NOTE ON DOLLAR DIPLOMACY. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 45(4): 632-642. Details the failure of the first United States attempt at economic penetration in Turkey, due to opposition by Oscar S. Straus to the policy of Secretary of State Philander C. Knox and to Turkish vacillation under pressure from the entrenched European powers.

D.R. Millar

7:674. Condit, Carl (Northwestern Univ.). SULLIVAN'S SKYSCRAPERS AS THE EXPRESSION OF NINETEENTH CENTURY TECHNOLOGY. Technology and Culture 1960 1(1): 78-93. Louis Sullivan (1856-1924), "the first great modern architect," expressed in his buildings (Auditorium Building, Chicago, 1887-89; Wainwright Building, St. Louis, 1890-91; Guaranty Building, Buffalo, 1894-95; and Carson Pirie Scott Store, Chicago, 1899-1906) the "major cultural determinants of his age." Influenced by the Darwinian concept that the organism manifests the environment, and inspired by the science and engineering advances embodied in great 19th-century bridges (especially James B. Eads' St. Louis bridge), Sullivan created buildings from steel and stone symbolizing man's exhilaration in his intelligent manipulation of the powerful forces of nature to fulfill his aspirations. The significance of the Eads bridge as a technological milestone is explained; Sullivan's buildings are characterized; and Sullivan's creative urge is portrayed.

Journal (T.P. Hughes)

7:675. Davis, Arthur P. (Howard Univ.). I GO TO WHITTIER SCHOOL. Phylon 1960 21(2): 155-166. The author's recollections of Whittier School, in Hampton, Virginia, which he attended from 1912 until 1918. At Whittier, a training school for Hampton Institute students preparing to be teachers, he received a superior grammar-school education, especially for a Negro child. The white school, Symes-Eaton, though the oldest free school in America, dating from 1635, offered a less adequate educational program. Whittier was a New England missionary outpost, and carried on the stern tradition it inherited.

L. Filler

7:676. Davison, Stanley R. (Western Montana College of Education). WHITE HOPES OF THE BIG MUDDY. Montana 1959 9(2): 2-15. A description of Asa L. Davison's attempt in 1887 to navigate the Missouri above the Great Falls in his steamboat "Fern" in friendly rivalry with Judge Nicholas Hilger's

"Rose of Helena," recounted by the doctor's grandson. Based largely on contemporary press accounts and on family documents.

Barbara Waldstein

7:677. [Eisenstein, Judah David]. Samuels, Robert L. [translator] (North Shore Congregation Israel, Glencoe, Illinois). BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS: JUDAH DAVID EISENSTEIN. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(2): 123-142. Translation of an article which first appeared in 1886 in Hebrew, under the title, "The Founding of the New Seminary." A passionate attack on Reform by a great orthodox polemicist, it reflects the religious struggle which divided the Jewish community in the late 19th century.

A.B. Rollins

7:678. Ellsworth, Clayton S. (College of Wooster, Ohio). THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION. Agricultural History 1960 34(4): 155-172. The Country Life Commission was established by President Roosevelt in 1908 as a result of various suggestions made by Gifford Pinchot, Liberty Hyde Bailey, and Sir Horace Plunkett. Its report, issued in 1909, was the first comprehensive attempt to learn the status of farming, the traditional occupation of the United States, under the impact of industrialism. While many of the recommendations of the Commission were disregarded at the time, most of them were ultimately adopted.

Journal (W.D. Rasmussen)

7:679. Fenton, Charles A. (Duke Univ.). A LITERARY FRACTURE OF WORLD WAR I. American Quarterly 1960 12(2, part 1): 119-132. An adverse view of American belles-lettres during the 1914-1918 period. The war had a "narcotic effect" on the older, established generation of writers, as chiefly represented by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Virtually all American writers were ardently pro-Allyed at the outset, with Woodrow Wilson a principal target of abuse. The chauvinism of the New Englander Thomas Sargent Perry, "as demented as his abolitionist ancestors," was joined to the Anglophilism of Henry James and George Edward Woodberry. But with the coming of the new literary generation of the 1920's, the climate underwent a drastic change.

W.M. Armstrong

7:680. Ford, Lee M. BOB FORD, SUN RIVER COWMAN. Montana 1959 9(1): 30-43. A biographical sketch by his son of Robert Simpson Ford (1842-1914), who spent most of his life as a cowboy, freighter and trail-wagon boss in the early days of the West. Based on personal records and accounts of his experiences, the description of Ford's achievements reveal details of life in old Montana.

Barbara Waldstein

7:681. Garraty, John A. (Columbia Univ.). THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION VERSUS LABOR: THE EARLY YEARS. Labor History 1960 1(1): 3-38. At the time of its creation in 1901, the United States Steel Corporation was faced with serious problems, the most difficult being labor, since a strike was threatened by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. There were two schools of thought in the U.S. Steel Executive Committee concerning labor policy: experienced steel producers, of whom Charles M. Schwab was the leader, preferred "a practical and short-run view of most problems"; lawyers and bankers who had organized the merger, notably Elbert H. Gary and J.P. Morgan, "were more concerned with long-run profits, stability, good public relations, and avoiding trouble." The bankers' views generally prevailed, and the result was a paternalistic policy. The author concludes that the bankers were well-intentioned, but the bitter steel strike of 1919 demonstrated that "paternalism failed as a device for developing loyal workers."

J.H. Krenkel

7:682. Gatell, Frank Otto (Univ. of Maryland). THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE: LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA AND THE PUERTO RICO JONES BILL. The Americas 1960 17(1): 1-20. Analyzes the role of Luis Muñoz Rivera as Puerto Rican Commissioner in Washington during the discussions and negotiations that led to passage of the Jones Bill of 1917, which gave Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship and made certain reforms in the island government. Muñoz fought to liberalize the terms of the bill, but equally or more important was his continual effort to keep his own Unionist party from adopting a radical pro-independence stand and thus jeopardizing the negotiations in Washington. Based in large part on private papers and U.S. War Department records.

D. Bushnell

7:683. Grenville, J.A.S. (Univ. of Nottingham). THE UNITED STATES DECISION FOR WAR 1917: EXCERPTS FROM THE MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF ROBERT LANSING. Renaissance and Modern Studies 1960 4: 59-81. Discusses the importance of hitherto unpublished portions of Robert Lansing's diary which throw light on United States foreign policy from 1915 to 1917 in general, and on Lansing's outlook and on his relations with President Wilson in particular. Lansing's diary contained his memorandum of the Cabinet meeting of 20 March 1917 which unanimously urged Wilson to join the war on the Allied side. It is published by the author in full for the first time, and he claims that it "is one of the most important records in the history of American foreign relations." A

7:684. Gressley, Gene M. (Univ. of Wyoming). THE AMERICAN CATTLE TRUST: A STUDY IN PROTEST. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(1): 61-77. Examines the brief history of the American Cattle Trust (1887-1890), which arose in part as a protest against packer domination in the livestock industry. The author suggests parallels between contemporary agrarian protest movements and that of the cattlemen and notes that eventual alleviation of grievances in all movements came through political and not economic means. R. Lowitt

7:685. Gutman, Herbert G. (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.). AN IRON WORKERS' STRIKE IN THE OHIO VALLEY, 1873-1874. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(4): 353-370. A detailed description of an iron workers' strike in the Ohio Valley during the depression of 1873-74 which affected mills in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky, as well as in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. The incident serves to show the influence of the social structure of the towns concerned, the strength of the workers, and the attitude of the nonindustrial classes on conflicts between labor and management after the Civil War. Barbara Waldstein

7:686. Jackson, Turrentine W. (Univ. of California, Davis). THE IRISH FOX AND THE BRITISH LION. Montana 1959 9(2): 28-42. Describes the fortunes of the fabulous Drum Lummon silver and gold mine in Montana, discovered by Thomas Cruse, an Irish immigrant prospector, in April 1876. The mine was sold to a British syndicate in 1883, and won fame under the Montana Company Limited (British) until it was finally acquired by the St. Louis Milling and Mining Company in 1910. The author includes an account of the life and activities of Cruse, who subsequently became a leading Montana banker and mining authority. Barbara Waldstein

7:687. Kirkland, Edward C. (Bowdoin College). THE ROBBERS BARONS REVISITED [1865-1900]. American Historical Review 66(1): 68-73. "Since economic events were then so dramatic and overpowering . . . , historians have tended to put at the forefront in interpreting this period some variant of economic determinism Nevertheless revisionism will be most fruitful if it enters the period by the gate of politics. I do not mean by this a mere analysis of political structure and performance -- though these have a place -- but an emphasis upon . . . our whole democratic organization. It was this as an ideal and practice that enabled the labor union movement to appeal to fellow laborers and to middle-class sympathizers as successfully as it did The attack upon big business was a politically motivated attack. It was feared that the innumerable business relationships with government would spoil our whole democratic organization." M. Berman

7:688. [Mitchell, William]. BILLY MITCHELL IN ALASKA. American Heritage 1961 12(2): 64-79. An original document recounting the experiences of the apostle of air power, Brigadier General William (Billy) Mitchell, during the year 1901, when he was a first lieutenant on a mission of laying the last link in a telegraph line to the Bering Sea. The document was written after his famous court-martial in 1925 and subsequent retirement. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:689. Muir, Leonard E. ELAM BARTHOLOMEW, FARMER EXTRAORDINARY. Agricultural History 1960 34(4): 189-193. Elam Bartholomew (1852-1934), pioneer farmer in western Kansas, became widely known as an outstanding self-taught botanist, specializing in fungi. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

7:690. Nash, Gerald D. (Stanford Univ.). FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND LABOR: THE WORLD WAR I ORIGINS OF EARLY NEW DEAL POLICY. Labor History 1960 1(1): 39-52. Upon assuming the presidency in 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt did not establish a labor program haphazardly, but

relied on his own experience during World War I as an administrator and labor policy planner. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt outlined the general policies of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. When the National War Labor Board was created, Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of War Stanley King issued a memorandum which outlined the functions and duties for the new body. The President drew heavily on his World War I experience in making recommendations for the National Industrial Recovery Act and in setting up the National Labor Board during the early months of the New Deal.

J. H. Krenkel

7:691. Parsons, John E., ed. THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE AT FORT FETTERMAN. COLONEL WOODWARD DESCRIBES SOME EXPERIENCES OF 1871. Montana 1959 9(2): 16-27. An account by Colonel George A. Woodward, commander of Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, of his experiences during the year 1871 with the Cheyenne Indians.

Barbara Waldstein

7:692. Scott, Anne Firor. SAINT JANE AND THE WARD BOSS. American Heritage 1960 12(1): 12-17 and 94-99. Describes the conflict between Jane Addams (1860-1935), the humanitarian who established Chicago's charitable Hull House (1889) for Chicago's immigrant population, and Alderman John Powers, political boss of Chicago's 19th ward. Illustrated, undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:693. Shover, John L. (San Francisco State College). WASHINGTON GLADDEN AND THE LABOR QUESTION. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(4): 335-352. Surveys the life and work of the Rev. Washington Gladden, the Ohio Congregationalist minister, whose writings and sermons, as well as personal reform activities, played a significant role in shaping the labor movement in the United States. The author discusses the evolution of Gladden's thought over a forty-two year period of work in the interest of labor (1876 to 1918).

Barbara Waldstein

7:694. Taft, Philip (Brown Univ.). THE I.W.W. IN THE GRAIN BELT. Labor History 1960 1(1): 53-67. After having devoted its energies for several years largely to agitation for free speech, the I.W.W. changed its policies in 1915 and began organizing unskilled labor, with emphasis on the migratory farm workers. Within two years the "shift away from the resultless, even though dramatic, free speech fight," and the "concentration upon organization" of unorganized workers gave promise of considerable success in unionizing industries having unskilled labor. By 1917 the I.W.W. was seeking to organize workers in such areas as lumber, metal mines, road construction, oil fields, and shoreside and seagoing maritime shipping. Espousal of direct action and sabotage during the strikes of 1917 in lumbering and mining was interpreted as a violation of state criminal syndicalist laws and the federal espionage law. Had its leaders not become involved in what was considered to be sabotage during World War I, the I.W.W. might have become an important labor organization in industries with unskilled and semi-skilled workers. J. H. Krenkel

7:695. Tischendorf, Alfred (Duke Univ.). BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN GEORGIA, 1865-1907. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(2): 170-175. Describes the activities of British companies formed to develop the bonanza mining areas and land in Georgia from 1865 to 1899. Based on records in the Public Record Office in London. Barbara Waldstein

7:696. Tyler, Robert L. (Ball State Teachers College). THE I.W.W. AND THE WEST. American Quarterly 1960 12(2) (part 1): 175-187. An effort to distinguish the I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World) of fact from the mythical I.W.W. of fiction. Although the Wobblies is frequently presented in literature as a rugged, Bunyanesque frontier figure, much of the organization's membership was in its eastern foreign-language sections, and it was in the East that its important victories were achieved. Thus the western legend about the I.W.W. is largely a case of this would-be expropriator of capital being itself expropriated by fiction. W. M. Armstrong

7:697. West, Helen B. (Cut Bank). STARVATION WINTER OF THE BLACKFEET. Montana 1959 9(1): 2-19. Describes the "starvation winter" (1883/84) during which one-quarter of the Blackfeet Indian tribe -- some 600 in all -- died due to disappearance of the buffalo and the shortage of rations provided by the Indian Agency. New evidence exonerates to some degree Major John W. Young, the much maligned agent who was blamed for the tragedy and resigned his post in April 1884.

Barbara Waldstein

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:588, 592, 625, 766

7:698. Bodensieck, Heinrich (Kiel). *NEUE DOKUMENTE ZUR GESCHICHTE DES MÜNCHENER ABKOMMENS*, PRAG 1958 [New documents on the history of the Munich Pact, Prague 1958]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(1):72-78. A textual criticism of the German edition of documents on the Munich Pact of September 1938, published jointly by the foreign ministries of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union: *Neue Dokumente zur Geschichte des Münchener Abkommens* (Prague: Orbis, 1958). A number of translation errors are listed, and the English edition (New Documents on the History of Munich, same publisher and date) is described as superior to the German edition. G. H. Davis

7:699. Collotti, Enzo. *SUL SIGNIFICATO DEL PATTO DI MONACO: A PROPOSITO DI ALCUNI RECENTI STUDI* [On the significance of the Munich Pact: apropos of some recent studies]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (58): 42-71. In the main, consists of an extensive review of the differences in the historical opinions of H. Königer, in *Der Weg nach München* (Berlin, 1958), and of B. Čelovský, in *Das Münchener Abkommen von 1938* (Stuttgart, 1958). K. Pratt

7:700. Donelly, M.S. (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London). *J. W. DAFOE AND LIONEL CURTIS - - TWO CONCEPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH*. *Political Studies* 1960 8(2):170-182. Contrasts the theories of Commonwealth structure and evolution advocated by the Canadian editor and publicist J. W. Dafoe, and by Lionel Curtis, who was Viscount Milner's secretary in South Africa, and was later a leading and influential figure in the Round Table Group. Both were tireless behind-the-scenes campaigners, notably at the post-World War I Imperial Conferences, Curtis supporting schemes for centralization, while Dafoe believed centralization would break the Commonwealth, which he thought could only survive without power or organization. M. Harrison

7:701. Erdmann, Karl-Dietrich (Kiel Univ.). *ZUR GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCH-SOWJETISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN VOM ERSTEN ZUM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG* [On the history of German-Soviet relations from the First to the Second World War]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(1):107-114. A critical discussion of the following books: G. Hilger and A. G. Meyer, *The Incompatible Allies. A Memoir History of German-Soviet Relations 1918-1941* (New York: Macmillan, 1953), the English version of Gustav Hilger, *Wir und der Kreml. Deutsch-Sowjetische Beziehungen 1918-1941. Erinnerungen eines deutschen Diplomaten* (Frankfurt: Alfred Metzner, 1956, 2nd edition); Gerhard L. Weinberg, *Germany and the Soviet Union 1939-1941* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1954); and E. H. Carr, *German-Soviet Relations between the Two World Wars 1919-1939* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1951), published in Germany under the title *Berlin-Moskau, Deutschland und Russland zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen* (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1954). G. H. Davis

7:702. Kerekes, Lajos. *MAGYAR KÜLÜGYMINISZTERIUMI IRATOK AUSZTRIA ANNEXIÓJÁNAK ELŐZMÉNYEI* [Documents of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the prelude to the Anschluss]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3):303-332. Summarizes the Hungarian foreign policy situation between 1933 and 12 February 1938, when Schuschnigg and Hitler met at Berchtesgaden. Nineteen diplomatic papers (chiefly envoys' reports) are published, dated from 15 January 1936 to 30 April 1938. Hungarian diplomacy overlooked the danger of the Anschluss and tried to play the role of a conciliator between Italy and Germany, thereby hoping to achieve the fulfillment of its territorial aims. Comments on the situation by Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Gyula Gömbös, Kálmán Kánya, Kurt Schuschnigg, Hermann Göring, Kamil Krofta, Count Ciano and Döme Sztójay are reported in these heretofore unpublished documents. F. Wagner

7:703. Skrupskelis, Kestutis. *TWO FLIERS: DARIUS AND GIRENAS*. *Lituanian* 1958 4(3):93-94. A biographical note on Steponas Darius and Stasys Girėnas (both born in

1896) who flew the Atlantic on 17 July 1933. Their plane, the "Lituanica," crashed near Soldin in eastern Germany, several hundred miles from their destination, and both men were killed. Barbara Waldstein

Paris Peace Settlements

7:704. Litwiński, Leon. *NAFTA MALOPOLSKA I JEJ KULISY* [The background to the problem of the Galician oil fields]. *Kultura* 1960 14(11):115-131. The author, a delegate of the "International Committee Appointed to Protect British, French, Belgian and Allied Oil Interests in Galicia" to the Paris Peace Conference and a shareholder in Belgian and English companies, describes his efforts to secure French and Polish support for the Committee's being given shares of Austrian and German companies on the strength of Asquith's formula: "restitution, reparation and guarantees for the future." Some French companies, however, preferred direct arrangements with the Austro-German companies. Lacking the support of the French government and meeting with diverse opinions within the Polish government, the Committee failed to achieve its objectives. A. F. Dygnas

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 7:598, 599

7:705. Bui Kong Ching. *VELIKII OKTIABR' I SOZDANIE KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII INDOKITAIA* [The Great October Revolution and the foundation of the Communist party in Indochina]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6):142-154. The ideas of the October Revolution first reached Indochina indirectly through the revolutionary workers' movement in France and the new democratic revolution in China. From 1925 on the struggle of the workers and peasants against the French colonialists and the Vietnamese feudal lords assumed a political character. In 1930 the Vietnam Communist party (later the Communist party of Indochina) was formed, but shortly thereafter the revolutionary movement was suppressed, and years of illegal activity followed. The general international situation in 1945 made an armed insurrection possible, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was established, but owing to the subsequent war against the French imperialists, the new republic was prevented from achieving speedy and conclusive reforms. In 1951 the Communist party of Indochina, which had been formally dissolved in 1945, was superseded by the Workers' Party of Vietnam, which finally led to the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu. Undocumented. Erna Wollert (t)

7:706. Johns, A. H. (Canberra University College). *INDONESIAN LITERATURE AND THE SOCIAL UPHEAVAL*. *Australian Outlook* 1959 13(4):293-303. A study of modern Indonesian literature in relation to the social and political events from 1920 to the present. Although Indonesia lacks the literary traditions of the West, the present social situation and the past history of the country offer great scope for writers. The greatest single problem in the development of a characteristically modern Indonesian literary culture is the limited public to which writers can appeal, though there is a reasonable chance that with the spread of education, the number of intelligent readers will increase. Barbara Waldstein

7:707. Scalapino, Robert A. (Univ. of California), and Chong-sik Lee (Univ. of Colorado). *THE ORIGINS OF THE KOREAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT (II)*. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1961 20(2):149-167. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:2792]. The author traces the development of the first Communist party in Korea from the "Congress of the Toilers of the Far East," held in Moscow in January 1922, through its establishment in Seoul in April 1925, to its extinction in November 1925. This development illustrates the difficulty which the national Communist parties in Asia have in supporting nationalism. They use the nationalistic feelings of the people to serve Communist ends, and thus often achieve a reversal of nationalism. W. G. Solheim II

Europe

AUSTRIA

7:708. West, Franz. SOROK LET BOR'BY AVSTRIIS-KIKH KOMUNISTOV ZA RABOCHEE EDINSTVO I SOTSIAL-IZM [The forty-year struggle of the Austrian Communists for the unity of the workers and for socialism]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (6):129-141. Twice in forty years -- in 1918 and in 1945 -- the general historical situation gave Austria an opportunity to take advantage of social crises to achieve socialism. The influence of the Communist party was, however, not strong enough, and the majority of the workers pursued the policy of "reformism." The author describes the foundation of the Communist party in 1918, the reaction which followed, the general fascist movement in Austria since 1927, and the illegal struggle of the workers against the fascist dictatorship from 1934 on. Based on Weg und Ziel, 1947-1958, and Franz West's Lehrheft zur Geschichte der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung vom 15. Juli 1927 bis zum 12. Februar 1934 (Vienna, 1955).

Erna Wollert (t)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

7:709. Boros, Ferenc. K VZŤAHOM MAĎARSKEJ KOMUNISTICKEJ EMIGRÁCIE A ČESKOSLOVENSKEJ MARX-ISTICKEJ L'AVICE; K ICH SPOLOČNÝM BOJOM PROTI BIELEMU TERORU, PROTI MEDZINÁRODNEJ REAKCII, ZA VÍŤAZSTVO PROLETARIÁTU V ROKOCH 1919-1921 [Data on the relationship between the Hungarian Communist emigration and the Czechoslovak Marxist left-wing; their common fight against the White Terror and the international reaction for the victory of the proletariat in 1919-1921]. Historický Časopis 1959 7(4):520-544. After the collapse of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic (21 March - 2 August 1919), a great number of leading Hungarian Communists, among them Ernő Seidler and Jenő Hamburger, took refuge in Czechoslovakia. These emigrants participated actively in the Marxist politics of Czechoslovakia, especially in the field of journalism, and with the collaboration of Czechoslovak left-wing extremists organized meetings against the revival of the idea of the Habsburg Monarchy and sharply attacked the Hungarian regime under Miklós Horthy. Archival sources are used. F. Wagner

7:710. Gondor, Fedor. K OTÁZKAM ŠTÚDI A VZŤAHU SLOVENSKEHO PROLETARIÁTU K SOVIETSKEMU SVAZU [Contribution to the studies on the relationship of the Slovak proletariat with the Soviet Union]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3):432-435. The Slovak laboring classes in the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic did not share the attitude toward the USSR of the bourgeois Czechoslovak regime, which established diplomatic relations with the USSR only after the USA did. The author outlines the role of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and several other organizations which promoted the idea of rapprochement between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. No unpublished sources are used. F. Wagner See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 711, 765.

7:711. Ivanová, Tatiana. POMER SLOVENSKEJ POPREVRATOVEJ BURŽOÁZIE K MYŠLIENKE SLOVANSKEJ VZÁJOMNOSTI [Relationship of the Slovak bourgeoisie to the idea of Slavic solidarity after the change of regime in 1918]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3):439-442. Discusses the development in the ideology of Slavic solidarity, with regard to Soviet Russia, as reflected in Slovak bourgeois periodical literature, 1919 to 1925. The author criticizes contributions made by Jozef Škultéty, the leading theoretician of the so-called Martin group, of Milan Hodža, the architect of the concept of the Slavic agrarian democracy, and of the Czechs Zdeněk Nejedlý, T. G. Masaryk, Karel Kramář, and Edvard Beneš. After 1925 the idea of Slavic solidarity lost its strength, and the Slovak bourgeois circles became openly Western-oriented. F. Wagner See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 765.

7:712. Vartíková, Marta. O VÝVOJI ROBOTNÍCKEJ TRIEDY NA SLOVENSKU V L'UDOVODEMOKRATICKOM OBDOBÍ (1945-1960) [Contribution to the development of the working class in Slovakia during the people's democratic period,

1945-1960]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(4):469-481.

A comparative study of the political, economic and cultural achievements of the working classes in pre-Munich and post-war Slovakia, based on archival documents and published statistics. There have been great efforts since 1945 to increase the role of workers in all areas of life. The country has been industrialized, and the proletariat is now an educated ruling class. F. Wagner

FRANCE

See: 7:607

GERMANY

See also: 7:17, 800

7:713. Anderle, Alfred (Director, Institut für Geschichte der Völker der UdSSR, Halle). ANTIBOLSCHEWISMUS UND "OSTFORSCHUNG" BEI DER VORBEREITUNG DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [Anti-Bolshevism and East (European) research during the preparation of the Second World War]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1960 9(1):29-35. Discusses the anti-Bolshevik bias of German researchers from World War I. Hermann Aubin is singled out particularly for blame for the direction which he gave research, and reference is also made to such writers as Eduard Stadler, Karl Helfferich, Walter Görlitz, Werner Markert, Hans Schemm and Adolph Ehrh.

C. S. Meyer

7:714. Bussmann, Walter (Free Univ., Berlin). POLITISCHE IDEOLOGIEN ZWISCHEN MONARCHIE UND WEIMARER REPUBLIK: EIN BEITRAG ZUR IDEENGESCHICHTE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [Political ideologies between the monarchy and the Weimar Republic: a contribution to the history of ideas of the Weimar Republic]. Historische Zeitschrift 1960 190(1):55-77. An interpretation of the ideological developments in Germany during the Weimar Republic, with special emphasis on the so-called antidemocratic thinkers. The author comments on the ideas of Ernst Troeltsch, Friedrich Meinecke, Hugo Preuss, Max Weber, and Friedrich Naumann of the so-called "older generation," and Ernst Jünger, Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, Paul Tillich and other "Young Conservatives." The younger thinkers proposed various programs for "new, revolutionary conservatism," which was misconstrued, especially by the nationalists. The author examines the question of the responsibility of these thinkers for the rise of National Socialism and declares that this question can as yet not be answered, but he indicates that conservative opposition to the democratic basis of the Weimar Republic contributed to the Nazi success. G. H. Davis

7:715. Glaser, Hermann. "MEIN KAMPF" ALS SPIESSERSPIEGEL [Mein Kampf as a mirror of the petty bourgeois]. Deutsche Rundschau 1960 86(4):326-332. By quoting sentences and passages from Mein Kampf, the author supports the thesis that Hitler's autobiography mirrors the mediocre provinciality of his background and character. The deceptive sentimentality of this crude work of a commonplace "Biedermeier" citizen is stressed. Hitler played his role exactly as he was and thus rose to accomplish the "last and most terrible triumph of mediocrity." Barclay Ball

7:716. Kletskii, L. R., ed. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY GERMANSKOGO NARODA ZA MIR I DRUZHBU S SOVETSKOI ROSSIEI [From the history of the struggle of the German people for peace and friendship with Soviet Russia]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (5):2-23. After the First World War Germany viewed Soviet Russia as the only country which represented a counter-weight to the Entente powers. It was one of the first states to begin economic and political relations with Soviet Russia. The documents published here, with the assistance of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], are reminiscences concerning the struggle for German-Russian solidarity and friendship by Communist veterans who are still active functionaries in the Society for German-Soviet Friendship. Erna Wollert (t)

7:717. Kulbakin, V. D. OBSUZHDENIE PROBLEM GERMANSKOI REVOLYUTSII 1918 G. NA PEROVOI SESSII

ISTORIKOV SSSR I GDR V LEIPZIG [Discussion of the 1918 German revolution at the first session of Soviet and German Democratic Republic historians in Leipzig]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (5): 103-119. In his address at this conference (25-30 November 1957) on "The influence of the Great October Revolution on Germany before and during the November Revolution," A. Schreiner (Berlin) examined the workers' and soldiers' soviets set up in 1918 on the Russian pattern. Schreiner concluded that owing to the participation of working class masses, the November Revolution was socialist in character. This view was supported by R. Bauer (Berlin) and R. Leibbrand (Berlin). The conventional interpretation was defended by Ia. S. Driabkin (Moscow), who maintained that the determining factor of the class character of a revolution is the actual possession of power -- and, apart from local councils, the German proletariat was not in power at any period of the revolution. Therefore the November Revolution could not have developed further than the bourgeois-democratic stage. V. Nimts and K. Eggert (Moscow) also considered the November Revolution as a bourgeois-democratic one, and the author supports this view.

I.S. Bátori

7:718. Unsigned. TEZISY TSK SEPG K SOROKALETHIU NOIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII 1918 GODA V GERMANII [Theses of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity party on the fortieth anniversary of the November 1918 revolution in Germany]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 189-191. An abridged version of the theses published in the newspaper *Neues Deutschland* concerning the historical significance of the foundation of the German Communist party at a constitutive party congress on 30 December 1918. Erna Wollert (t)

7:719. Wittenberg, Erich. NÅGRA IDÉHISTORISKA SYN-PUNKTER PÅ UPPLÖSNINGSTENDENSER I WEIMARREPUBLIKEN [Some aspects of intellectual history in the dissolution of the Weimar Republic]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1960 47(10): 558-572. Discusses factors tending to undermine the Weimar Republic, including the lingering monarchical sentiments, the lack of a republican tradition, the tendency to blame defeat upon civilian rather than military leadership, retention of a professional army beyond political control, and certain constitutional provisions. The decline of parliamentary support weakened the Weimar system long before Hitler came to power.

Roberta G. Selleck

GREAT BRITAIN

7:720. Venkataramani, M.S. (Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi). RAMSAY MACDONALD AND BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC POLITICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1919-1931: A STUDY BASED ON MACDONALD'S LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FRIEND. *Political Studies* 1960 8(3): 231-249. Draws on Macdonald's correspondence with Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the American political weekly *The Nation*, found in the Villard papers in Harvard University Library. Macdonald writes of the inefficiency of his Parliamentary party, the futility of "direct action," the Irish Question, disarmament, French occupation of the Ruhr and the 1924 London conference, the 1924 and 1929 elections, India, and the 1931 crisis. M. Harrison

HUNGARY

7:721. Láng, Imre. A KÁROLYI- ÉS BERINKEY-KORMÁNY PÉNZUGYI POLITIKÁJA [Financial policy of the Károlyi and Berinkey governments]. *Századok* 1960 94(5/6): 812-834. A part of the author's study on "Economic policy of the Károlyi and Berinkey governments. The author reviews socio-economic conditions of the Habsburg Monarchy, with emphasis on Hungary at the end of World War I, and discusses, on the basis of unpublished sources from the Budapest National Archives, the most significant measures by the two cabinets, between November 1918 and March 1919, to re-establish the country's financial stability, chiefly through a new system of taxation. Their fiscal policies failed and opened the way toward inflation and complete economic bankruptcy. F. Wagner

ITALY

7:722. Rosa, Gabriele de. CONSIDERAZIONI STORIOGRAFICHE SULLA CRISI DELLO STATO PREFASCISTA E SULL'ANTIFASCISMO [Historiographical considerations on the pre-Fascist crisis of the state and on anti-Fascism]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (57): 19-79. The first part surveys the opinions of various Italian historians as to whether or not the Giolitti government was predisposed to Fascism. Included is an extensive bibliographical essay on the subject. The author then discusses Italian historiography as related to early parliamentary opposition to Fascism, anti-Fascist emigration, and the general political problems of Italian Communists, academicians and Catholics in the late 1920's and the 1930's. K. Pratt

POLAND

See also: 7:625, 740

7:723. Jabłoński, Henryk. LENIN, A NIEPODLEGŁOŚĆ POLSKI [Lenin and Poland's independence]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1960 4(3): 3-35. Analyzes several of Lenin's pronouncements on the right of nations to self-determination, and on Poland's right to independence. These pronouncements, spread over several years, show great consistency and in their application to Poland, can be reduced to two principles: 1) that the proletarians of other nations should not participate in any action leading to the introduction or preservation of Polish enslavement, and 2) that the Polish proletariat should not fight for independence if the resulting independent Polish state would not be ruled by the proletariat. A.F. Dygnas

7:724. Jedlicki, Jerzy. JÓZEF POPKIEWICZ AND FRANCISZEK RYSZKA: PRZEMYŚŁ CIĘŻKI GÓRNEGO ŚLĄSKA W GOSPODARCE POLSKI MIEDZYWOJENNEJ (1922-1939) STUDIUM HISTORYCZNO-GOSPODARCZE [Józef Popkiewicz and Franciszek Ryszka: "The Heavy Industry of Upper Silesia in the economy of interwar Poland (1922-1939). A Study in Economic History"]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(1): 184-193. A highly critical review of a book published for the Instytut Śląski [Silesian Institute] in Opole by Zakład Narodowy Imienia Ossolińskich in 1959. The authors of this book maintain that Upper Silesian industry was isolated from the internal Polish market and avoided integration with it, whereas the reviewer contends that there was integration as early as 1926. A.F. Dygnas

7:725. Kalinowski, Franciszek. KONSPIRACJE W LOTNICTWIE POLSKIM [Conspiracies in the Polish air force]. *Kultura* 1961 15(3): 89-120. There were four conspiratorial movements in the Polish air force, active in the periods 1925-26, 1936-39, 1939-40, and 1940-45. They were organized by various groups of officers and differed in character, though all were characterized by the youth of their leaders, a critical attitude toward the supreme command, and the demand for rejuvenation of the officers' corps. The second and most idealistic conspiracy, which was conceived by an air force officer, had wider aims of moral betterment and its activities spread to the other services and the university youth. Marshal Rydz-Śmigły was notified of it, and he tacitly acknowledged it. The last conspiracy was also recognized de facto as a power behind the scenes by both commanders in chief. The author describes these secret associations, shedding light on organization and the state of schooling of air force officers. In the appendix he analyzes the air catastrophe in which General Władysław Sikorski was killed. A.F. Dygnas

7:726. Landau, Zbigniew. POŻYCZKI ZAGRANICZNE W POLITYCE RZĄDU POLSKIEGO (LISTOPAD 1920 - GRUDZIEŃ 1923) [Foreign loans in the policy of the Polish government: November 1920 - December 1923]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(4): 784-807. Discusses the changes in financial policy under various ministers of finance during this period. The state's financial situation was most precarious: In the war-devastated country there were no funds for necessary investments, nor was there any chance of balancing the budget. There were two possible solutions: to receive a substantial foreign loan for the stabilization of the country's finan-

ces, or to find means within the country, in the form of heavy taxation, domestic loans and a special capital levy. Both were tried, but owing to the unwillingness of the capitalist classes to participate in the reforms, the ministers were as a rule ultimately forced to look for foreign loans. Under the circumstances, however, foreign capital would not risk investing money in Poland. Only when the inflation, which had been moderate and more or less advantageous to the capitalists, became acute, did the propertied classes see the danger of the situation and the need for a financial reform by using the country's own means. The conditions were thus created for a new attempt at reform. A. F. Dygnas

7:727. Nevolina, V.S. OBZOR FONDA VREMENNOGO REVOLIUTSIONNOGO KOMITETA POL'SHI [A survey of the holdings of the provisional Revolutionary Committee of Poland]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):193-197. Documents from the incomplete holdings of this committee, covering the period from the end of July to October 1920 are lodged in the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR. Among the holdings are also documents of local Polish, Lithuanian and Belorussian Revolutionary Committees.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:728. Romeyko, Marian (Colonel). PIERWSZE DNI NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI I ZAMACH STANU [The first days of independence and the coup d'état]. *Kultura* 1960 14(12):81-100. Personal recollections of a subaltern of the signal corps of his participation in the abortive coup d'état organized by Prince Eustachy Sapieha and General Marian Januszajtis on 4 and 5 January 1919. The author regards the coup, or at least the support given to it by many officers from the former 1st Polish Army Corps in Russia, commanded by General Jozef Dowbor-Musnicki, as motivated by these officers' knowledge of the horrors of the Bolshevik revolution and the fear that much the same would happen if the socialists came into power in Poland.

A. F. Dygnas

7:729. Zajac, Józef (General). NASZE PRZYGOTOWANIA DO WOJNY [Our war preparations]. *Kultura* 1961 15 (1/2):161-188. During the years 1922-1926 the author was chief of the Organization and Mobilization Division of the Polish General Staff, and in the last years before the war he was Inspector of Antiaircraft Defense and was eventually designated to be commander in chief of the Air Force and of Antiaircraft Defense in case of war. He sketches, from recollections and notes of these years, Polish plans to equip and train reserves for the mobilization of sixty divisions in case of war, and describes the state, organization and possibilities of the Polish Air force in the last prewar years. He believes that Polish efforts to prepare for war slackened during the years 1926-1935.

A. F. Dygnas

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 7:645

SPAIN

See also: 7:648, 649

7:730. Armas A[yala], Alfonso. UNA CARTA INEDITA DE UNAMUNO [An unpublished letter from Unamuno]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1959 18(105):205-211. Publishes and discusses a letter written in December 1924 to Ramón Casatañero on Lanzarote (Canary Islands). Unamuno speaks with nostalgia of his exile on the island, refers to his relations with the Spanish republicans, and repeatedly speaks harshly of Severino Martínez Anido. J. Ró. (IHE 33664)

7:731. Clemente García, Santos. LA BATALLA DEL JARAMA [The battle of Jarama]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(4):161-192. Describes the antecedents, plan and development of the nationalist offensive during the Civil War in the Jarama sector (February, 1937), whose object was to cut communications between Madrid and the East. After the republican counterattack, the front was stabilized. Casualties amounted to more than fifty per cent on both sides. J. Mr. (IHE 33704)

7:732. Flores de Lemus, Antonio. CAMBIO Y PRECIOS. LA EXPERIENCIA ESPAÑOLA [Exchange and prices. The experience of Spain]. *Revista de Economía Política* (Spain) 1959

10(1):132-152. Reprint of an article published originally in *Revista Nacional de Economía*, No. 84, 1929, supplementing the famous *Dictamen* by the same author (also published in 1929) on the decline of the quotation of the peseta in international markets. J. N. (IHE 33691)

7:733. Unsigned. "EL SOL DE ANTEQUERA" CUMPLE 40 AÑOS ["El Sol de Antequera" is forty years old]. *Gaceta de la Prensa Española* (Spain) 1958 12(119):886-890. The text of a radio interview with José Muñoz Burgos, son of the founder of the paper *El Sol de Antequera*. S. B. (IHE 33612)

Latin America

7:734. Beck, Earl R. (Florida State Univ.). COLIN ROSS IN SOUTH AMERICA, 1919-1920. *The Americas* 1960 17(1):53-63. During his visit to Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Brazil in 1919/1920, the German journalist-traveler Colin Ross lectured and wrote articles, quarreled with ultraconservative local German colonies, and submitted recommendations to the German Foreign Office for increasing German influence in Latin America. These recommendations foreshadowed policies adopted by the later Nazi regime, of which Ross became a strong supporter. Based largely on Ross's published writings and unpublished correspondence. D. Bushnell

Near and Middle East

7:735. Edmonds, C.J. THE KURDS AND THE REVOLUTION IN IRAQ. *Middle East Journal* 1959 13(1):1-10. The Iraqi revolution offered Kurdish nationalists an opportunity to advance their cause. The new government instituted measures to keep Kurds loyal and to effect their demands for self-determination. The author finds the Iraqi government and the Kurdish nationalists basically incompatible, but united in opposition to colonialism. K. Eubank

Soviet Union

See also: 7:586, 723, 753

7:736. Belonosov, I. I., and N. A. Ivinskii, eds. DOKLADNAIA ZAPISKA VTSSPS V TSK VKP (B) O RABOTE SHEFSKIKH OBSHCHESTV V DEREVNE (1930-1933 GG.) [A report of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) concerning the work of sponsoring societies in the village (1930-1933)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (1):86-122. This document from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution of the USSR contains varied material, including details of the organization of the sponsoring bodies, their material and financial situation, their working methods, the geographical situation of their areas and kolkhozes and the work connected with the complete collectivization and organizational stabilization of the kolkhozes. There has been almost no historical study of problems concerning the financial basis of the sponsoring bodies. Members' subscriptions and grants from the trade-unions accounted for only part of the budget, the main funds being raised from their trade and production activities.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:737. Bogatyrenko, Z.S., and N.P. Savina. OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV PO ISTORII SOZDANIYA KONSTITUTSII SSSR 1936 G. [A survey of the documents concerning the history of the foundation of the Constitution of the USSR in 1936]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2):197-205. The first constitution of triumphant socialism in the history of mankind has not yet received any serious scholarly attention in Soviet literature, partly due to inadequate research to date on the relevant material in Soviet archives. The main sources are documents in the holdings of the Central Executive Committee, the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, the Constitution Commission and the Extraordinary Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets, and material concerning the discussion of the constitution project -- in all 594 interesting documents, as yet little or completely unknown to researchers.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:738. Campbell, Robert W. (Univ. of Southern California). A COMPARISON OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN INVENTORY-OUTPUT RATIOS. *American Economic Review* 1958 48(4): 549-565. A comparison of Soviet and American inventory-output ratios in the sectors of industry and trade, based on official data for the years 1928-1955. The author concludes that the Soviet system requires higher stocks in relation to flows than does the U.S. economy. Barbara Waldstein

7:739. Efremenkova, N.V., ed. KOLLEKTIVNYE KHOZIAISTVA EKATERINBURGSKOGO UEZDA V KONTSE 1920 G. [Collective farms in the Ekaterinburg government district at the end of 1920]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):71-101. Documents from the State Archives of Sverdlov Region indicate the particularly successful development of the collective system of agriculture in one of the rural districts of the Urals. They give a fairly exact picture of the organization, economic situation and activity of the communes and artels and describe the agricultural, financial and organizational aid provided by the Soviet state for the first collectives. They also show the difficulties encountered during the years of the Civil War and in the face of international intervention. By the end of 1920 there were 209 collective farms, consisting of 1,974 farms with 13,017 persons in the province of Ekaterinburg. Erna Wollert (t)

7:740. Garlicki, Andrzej. MEMORIAŁ WOJCIECHA ŚWIĘTOSŁAWSKIEGO Z 1934 R. O SYTUACJI NAUKI W ZWIĄZKU RADZIECKIM [Memorandum of Wojciech Świętosławski of 1934 on the situation of learning in the Soviet Union]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1960 51(3):557-565. Wojciech Świętosławski, a professor at the Warsaw Technological University (Politechnika Warszawska) paid a visit in 1934 to the Soviet Union, where he studied the structure of technological studies. On his return he delivered a lecture at the Warsaw Royal Castle before the President of Poland, ministers and invited guests. The first two parts of the lecture dealt with State planning and with Soviet agriculture. The last two sections, published here from a draft preserved in the Archives of New Records in Warsaw, discuss the development of pure and applied science in the Soviet Union and present Świętosławski's conclusions. In the conclusions he listed the most pressing needs of Polish scholarship and suggested the creation of a supreme scientific council as an advisory body for planning scientific research. A. F. Dygnas

7:741. Gubenko, M.P. DOKUMENTY SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNOI KOOPERATSII PO ISTORII KOOPERIROVANIA BEDNOTY [Documents of the agricultural co-operatives on the history of the co-operative organization of the poor]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):202-212. Survey of the above-named documents from the years 1927-30, lodged in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution. The documents reflect the realization of Lenin's plan for the development of the co-operatives and the role of the agricultural co-operative in preparing the peasants for collectivization. They contain much factual material on the economic care of the poor. Erna Wollert (t)

7:742. Kantemir, Ali. A TIME FOR RECOLLECTION. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1960 (7):9-12. A review of events in the Caucasus from May 1918, when the Northern Caucasus, Georgia, Azerbaidzhan and Armenia proclaimed their independence, through the subsequent Civil War, to the invasion of Georgia by the Red Army on 29 November 1920. Barbara Waldstein

7:743. Kliatskin, S.M., and A.F. Gorlenko, eds. POLITIKO-PROSVETITEL'NAIA RABOTA V KRASNOI ARMII (1918-1920 GG.) [The work of political education in the Red Army (1918-1920)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (6):19-42. This report of the political administration of the revolutionary military soviets of the Republic (from the Central State Archives of the Soviet Army of the USSR) gives a comprehensive picture of the methods used in the large-scale work of political and cultural education carried out in the Red Army from the early days of its organization until October 1920. The document shows the difficulties encountered in the development of party-political work during the civil war period. Erna Wollert (t)

7:744. Kuz'min, N.F. VOENNYI VOPROS NA VIII S'EZDE PARTII [Military questions at the eighth Party congress]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6):174-188. The eighth Party congress (March 1919) took place at the height of the armed struggle of the Soviets against the united forces of

foreign intervention and domestic counterrevolution. It faced the important problem of forming a regular, disciplined Red Army. Large-scale mobilization from the ranks of the working class was assured, but the old experienced military specialists, who were placed under the control of Communist political commissars, were essential for army leadership. The author describes mainly the struggle of the congress against the "military opposition," which, among others, opposed centralized leadership and favored partisan methods, declared by Lenin to be out of date. At the end of 1919 the Red Army numbered about three million men, of whom 120,000 were members of the Communist party. Based on documents from the Central State Archives of the Red Army, and KPSS v resoliutsiakh i resheniakh s'ezdov, konferentsii i plenimov [The Communist party of the USSR in resolutions of congresses, conferences and plenary meetings]. Erna Wollert (t)

7:745. Musatov, B.I., ed. IZ ISTORII SOVETSKOI SREDNEI SHKOLY [From the history of the Soviet secondary schools]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):51-70. In the development of Soviet secondary schools attempts were made to combine general education with professional training. Such an experiment was attempted in 1925-26 in the partial reorganization of the two upper grades of the secondary school in Moscow and in several districts of the Moscow government into "specialists' courses" (Spetskursy). The reports on the organization and development of these courses which are published here are from the State Archives of the October Revolution and of Socialist Construction (Moscow Region). Erna Wollert (t)

7:746. Rogachevskaia, L.S., ed. IZ ISTORII PROIZVODSTVENNYKH SOVESHCHANII (1926-1927 GG.) DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [From the history of conferences on production (1926-1927). Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2):91-114. In connection with the reconstruction of the economy in the USSR the role of the conferences on production became greater. These conferences represented the most important form of participation of the working classes in the administration and perfection of production methods in all stages of socialist reconstruction. The documents reproduced here are informative reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the active participation of various branches of industry, etc. Erna Wollert (t)

7:747. Roshal', M.G. NA KHOZIAISTVENNOM FRONTE [On the economic front]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (5):168-178. Personal reminiscences of the author, a member of the Communist party, who played a prominent part in the work of economic reconstruction in many cities following the October Revolution. During the Civil War, under the most difficult circumstances, it was necessary to organize an industry to supply the Red Army with everything it needed, and able to function without interruption. The author describes the various industrial concerns of the Sovnarkhoz [Soviet for National Economy] of Kazan in 1920. Erna Wollert (t)

7:748. Ster, M. SOVIET RUSSIFICATORY POLICY OVER THE YEARS. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1960 (7):13-18. A survey of Soviet "denationalization" policy, originated under Lenin, pursued intensively under Stalin and still continued under Khrushchev in deportation, colonization and resettlement measures. The author discusses the Soviet language policy, closely linked with the Communist educational ideals, and comments on Soviet propaganda. In his view that the tsarist regime was progressive in so far as it introduced culture to many backward peoples, Khrushchev is adhering to the main principles of Stalinism in dealing with the nationality question, which in turn derive from the Russian imperialist tradition rooted in tsarist policy. Barbara Waldstein

7:749. Unsigned. DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA OB ORGANIZATSII GOSPLANA I UPRAVLENII NARODNYM KHOZIAISTVOM (APREL' 1921 G.). DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Documents of V.I. Lenin on the organization of the State Planning Commission and the administration of the national economy (April 1921). Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist party of the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2):3-10. Publishes decrees and resolutions of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) and

a list of its members. These documents complete material previously published on the activity of the Council of Labor and Defense, whose chairman was Lenin. The council was concerned with the creation and improvement of the Gosplan, which was responsible for the furthering and reconstruction of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:750. Unsigned. THE RESULTS OF SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1960 (5):3-7.

Based on the second report issued on 4 February 1960 by the Central Statistical Authority attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, this survey shows the position of the principal nationalities which make up the Soviet Union. A table comparing figures for 1933 with those of 1959 (the year of the last census) clearly indicates the extent to which Russification is taking place in the Soviet republics of Central Asia.

Barbara Waldstein

7:751. Zharov, L.I., and A.V. Ovcharova, eds. MOBILIZATSIYA 3000 KOMMUNISTOV NA RABOTU V DEREVNIU (1924 G.). DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [Mobilization of 3,000 Communists for work in rural areas (1924). Documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (1):60-85.

In the years 1923-24 the situation of the peasants deteriorated as a result of the fall of the ruble and marketing difficulties brought about by the divergence in the prices of industrial and agricultural products. Since this situation could have weakened the political and economic union of workers and peasants the Party systematically brought Communists into rural areas to intensify the political and cultural work. Reproduced here are reports and statistical tables pertaining to this action.

Erna Wollert (t)

United States of America

See also: 7:689, 690, 696

7:752. Bellush, Jewell (Hunter College). ROOSEVELT'S GOOD RIGHT ARM: LIEUT. GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN. New York History 1960 41(4):423-443. The first detailed analysis of Lehman's career as lieutenant governor, 1929-1933. Based on the Roosevelt and Lehman manuscripts in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

A. B. Rollins

7:753. Browder, Robert P. THE FIRST ENCOUNTER: ROOSEVELT AND THE RUSSIANS, 1933. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(5):523-532. An account of the negotiations between President F.D. Roosevelt and Soviet Commissar Maxim Litvinov in November 1933 which re-established normal relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. The author describes the primarily economic factors which influenced the American policy to seek an end to the diplomatic estrangement between the two countries, emphasizes the strong personal role played by Roosevelt in the Washington negotiations, and discusses the issues of contention in detail. Roosevelt's optimism after the signing of the too hastily drafted agreement is attributed to naïveté and diplomatic immaturity. The author concludes that the subsequent breach of many of the terms of the agreement by the Soviets should have served as a warning in the face of his hopes for profitable long-term co-operation, based on mutual trust, during the Second World War.

Barbara Waldstein

7:754. Case, H.C.M. (Univ. of Illinois). FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT DURING THE EARLY 1930's. Agricultural History 1960 34(4):173-181. Farm debt distress was a serious problem from the rapid decline of farm prices in May 1920 until the 1930's, and was intensified by the general depression which began in 1929. The voluntary adjustment of farm debts was initiated as a national project without legal status on 4 October 1933, under the sponsorship of the Farm Credit Administration. The work, carried on by voluntary committees, was of assistance to both debtors and creditors.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

7:755. Cenedella, Robert. A LESSON IN CIVICS. American Heritage 1960 12(1):42-43, and 100-102. Describes the practice, in the 20th century, of the New England town meeting, and points out that it is liable to the same corruption and other difficulties as any other form of municipal government. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:756. Dorfman, Joseph (Columbia Univ.). THE MUTUAL INFLUENCE OF MITCHELL AND COMMONS. American Economic Review 1958 48(3):405-408. Extracts of letters exchanged between Wesley Mitchell and John Commons, two distinguished American economists who worked in close collaboration during the 1920's. Taken from the Mitchell Papers, Columbia University Library, and covering discussions and criticisms of theory as well as matters of public policy, preparation of manuscripts and publication strategy, etc., these letters reveal the influence of the two men upon each other.

Barbara Waldstein

7:757. Hoglund, A. William (Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio). WISCONSIN DAIRY FARMERS ON STRIKE. Agricultural History 1961 35(1):24-34. In the early 1930's many Wisconsin farmers suspected that public officials and agricultural agencies worked with businessmen to keep business profits up while the prices paid farmers were declining. New organizations were established by discontented farmers. One such group, the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool, was incorporated in 1932, and it took the lead in asking farmers not to market milk in three milk strikes in 1933. The strikes failed in that the buyers did not pay farmers for milk in accordance with the formula urged by the pool. On the other hand, the growth of federal activity was partly due to the activities of the Wisconsin dairy farmers.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

7:758. Jennings, Warren A. (Univ. of Florida). SIDNEY J. CATTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMACY OF 1920. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 39(3):203-220. Sidney J. Catts, whose personal magnetism and demagoguery resulted in his election to the governorship of Florida in 1916, ran for the United States Senate in 1920 and was beaten by the incumbent, Duncan Upshaw Fletcher, because the state had grown tired of Catts' blustering tactics and resented his pro-labor attitudes. Based on newspapers and secondary works.

G. L. Lyan

7:759. Perlo, Victor. "PEOPLE'S CAPITALISM" AND STOCK-OWNERSHIP. American Economic Review 1958 48(3):333-347. Discusses the tendency which has developed in the United States since the late 1920's to disperse stockholdings among the population of the middle and lower income brackets and which has come to be known as "People's Capitalism." On the basis of statistical evidence, the author comments on the trend in the number of stockholders, the concentration of stock-ownership and the position of stockholdings. He points out that effective participation in the business life of the country requires more than simply ownership of corporation stock, calling for at least a minimum of influence in the affairs of the corporation. This influence cannot possibly be exercised by millions of small stockholders. The survey concludes that there is no real foundation to the claim that the rank and file of the population are becoming owners of the means of production in American industry, and holds the term "People's Capitalism" to be a propaganda weapon.

Barbara Waldstein

7:760. Rankin, Robert H. (Lieutenant Colonel). THE PULITZER RACES, 1920-1925. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1959 85(9):67-71. Describes the air racing, inaugurated as a stimulus to improve airplane design and performance, sponsored by the well-known American journalist Ralph Pulitzer from 1920 to 1925. The author gives a detailed account of the contests and describes some of the aircraft specially commissioned by the Navy for the races. The gradual development of laboratory facilities for research, testing and development and the growing accumulation of scientific data in due course outweighed the expense, risks and uncertainties of designing service racing planes, and the government finally refused to finance the further development of special racing types.

Barbara Waldstein

7:761. Roose, Kenneth D. (Oberlin College). THE PRODUCTION CEILING AND THE TURNING-POINT OF 1920. American Economic Review 1958 48(3):348-356. Examines the thesis that a production ceiling plays a crucial role in reversing the direction of economic activity at the top of the business cycle. The author takes the year 1920 as an appropriate turning point for the purposes of the investigation, since demand forces were extremely strong and sharp price rises also occurred. He analyzes capacity, price and production data, considers the empirical results in greater detail, discusses the timing of peaks in production and prices, and gives details of new and unfilled orders and stocks recorded at this juncture.

Barbara Waldstein

7:762. Ulman, Lloyd (Univ. of Minnesota). THE UNION AND WAGES IN BASIC STEEL: A COMMENT. American Economic Review 1958 48(3):408-426. Challenges the conclusion by Albert Rees in his article "Post-War Wage Determination in the Basic Steel Industry," *ibid.*, Vol. 41 (June 1951), pp. 389-404, that the steelworkers' union did not raise wages appreciably above the levels which would have been reached in its absence during the war-and-postwar inflationary period. Ulman compares wage changes in basic steel with those in selected, less completely unionized occupations, further compares wage changes in basic steel in the two world-war inflationary periods, and considers reports of shortages in both the product and the labor markets of basic steel after the Second World War. The author claims that the criterion in each case is not a satisfactory one for determining whether or not the union made an independent contribution to the increases obtained by its members in basic steel, maintaining that collective bargaining during periods of rapid inflation is unlikely to effect an increase in wages.

Barbara Waldstein

7:763. Venkataramani, M.S. (Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi). NORMAN THOMAS, ARKANSAS SHARECROPPERS AND THE ROOSEVELT AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, 1933-1937. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 47(2):225-246. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933) worsened rather than bettered the economic position of southern tenant farmers. This situation was brought to public attention by Socialist party leader Norman Thomas, and by the Southern Tenant Farmers Association, but with little result. The Resettlement Administration (1935-36) and the Bankhead-Jones Tenancy Act (1937) were inadequate. The economic lot of southern tenant farmers improved only with the general prewar agricultural expansion. D. R. Millar

7:764. Yerkes, Royden Keith. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(4):315-324. In an informal letter to a friend, the writer sketches the history of the graduate theological school at Sewanee from his appointment in 1937 to the present. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

F.1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

7:765. Hroziencič, Josef. K OTÁZKE SLOVANSKEJ MYŠLIENKY V OBDOBÍ DRUHEJ SVETOVEJ VOJNY [Contribution to the question of the Slavic idea during the period of the Second World War]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(2/3):442-447. Reviews Hitler's anti-Slav and anti-Semitic policies, as a background for the idea of Slavic solidarity, as expressed in the minds of the oppressed Slav nations. Relevant statements made by Zdeněk Nejedlý, Klement Gottwald, Jan Šverma, and others as well as several significant unpublished documents, pamphlets, are discussed. The author concludes that the idea of Slavic solidarity and people's (popular) Russophilism played a positive role in shaping the socialist consciousness of the masses in the Slavic-language countries. F. Wagner
See also: 7:121, 138, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 157, 200, 201, 272, 321, 397, 401, 403, 437-440, 444, 445, 447-450, 453, 621, 623, 710, 711.

7:766. Rogalski, Aleksander. ROLA EMIGRACJI NIEMIECKIEJ W ODBUDOWIE POZYCJI POLITYCZNEJ NIEMIEC [The role played by the German emigration in the restoration of Germany's political position]. Życie i Myśl 1960 10(5/6):36-60. Mentions the most prominent Germans who emigrated after 1933 and describes the aims and methods of German political organizations and action in Great Britain, Switzerland and the USA, as well as the impact of the German exile press in the West and in the USSR, and of the books written and published by such great writers as Zweig, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, and Remarque. The author concludes that with rare exceptions, the German emigration was nationalistic, idealized the German nation, and opposed the concept of collective guilt. It was hostile toward Poland, and opposed its present western frontiers, some emigrants even calling for revision of the frontier established in Versailles in favor of Germany.

A. F. Dygnas

7:767. Romer, Tadeusz. W SOJUSZNICZYM LONDYNIE [In Allied London]. Kultura 1960 14(11):146-154. Review article on a book of the same title by Edward Raczynski, who was Polish ambassador in London from 1934 and was temporarily during World War II in charge of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The reviewer, who was Raczynski's successor as Minister of Foreign Affairs, supplements the latter's work with some personal observations and recollections, especially on the attitude of the exile government with respect to the Warsaw rising and on the trip of Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to Moscow in mid-1944. A. F. Dygnas

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 7:112, 781

7:768. Battaglia, Roberto. LA STORIOGRAFIA DELLA RESISTENZA [The historiography of the resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1959 (57):80-131. Reviews in detail many significant works on the Italian resistance from the earliest relevant wartime writings to the more formal historical evaluations. Battaglia discusses further the role of the National Historical Institute and of historical congresses in resistance historiography. K. Pratt

7:769. Valabrega, Guido. UN DIARIO CLANDESTINO [NOTES FROM THE WARSAW GHETTO] [A secret diary...]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1959 (56):65-70. A critical review of E. Ringelblum, Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto (New York, 1958), stressing the historical value of this personal account from World War II. Emphasis is placed on Ringelblum's attitude toward his fellow Jews, the relations of the non-Jewish Poles with the Warsaw Jewry, and the activities of the Jews used by the Nazis to administer the Warsaw Jewish community. K. Pratt

7:770. Wnuk, Włodzimierz. SEN WIĘZNIĄ [The dream of a prisoner]. Życie i Myśl 1960 10(5/6):81-92. Personal recollections from the Stutthoff and Gusen concentration camps. The author recounts mainly the story of a prisoners' choir organized by the Polish composer Lubomir Szopirski. The choir, which was originally secret and exclusively Polish, was by the end of 1924 composed of about fifty prisoners, including Czechs, Yugoslavs and Germans.

A. F. Dygnas

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 7:112, 698, 699, 701

7:771. Sevostianov, G.N. OBOSTRENIE IMPERIALISTICHESKIH PROTIVORECHII NA DAL'NEM VOSTOKE POSLE ZAKLIUCHENIA TROISTVENNOGO PAKTA (SEN-TIABR' 1940 - APREL' 1941 GODA) [Sharpening of imperialist conflicts in the Far East after the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact (September 1940 - April 1941)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (5):83-102. Presents the situation in the Far East at the outbreak of World War II, in the light of conflicting American, British and Japanese economic interests. By concluding the Tripartite Pact, Ribbentrop and Hitler urged Japan to attack Singapore. The possibility of Japanese expansion to the South brought together Great Britain and the USA, to protect

their interests in Southeast Asia, as reflected in the Lend-Lease Treaty. However American diplomacy was careful to avoid final commitments. By transferring actual defense obligations to the British, and to the Chinese -- by means of the Sino-Japanese War -- American imperialists expected to weaken their allies, which would advance the expansion of the American sphere of interest, first of all at the expense of Great Britain. Based partly on unpublished material from the archives of the Ministry of Justice of the Soviet Union, and the International War Tribunal for the Far East, and partly on Western publications. I.S. Batori

7:772. Szamuely, Tibor. A NÉMET FASISZTA HADSE-REG KATONAI DOKTRINÁJÁNAK ÉS VEZETÉSÉNEK Néhány Kérdése a Második Világháború Első Szakaszában [Some questions concerning the military doctrine and leadership of the German fascist army in the first period of the Second World War]. *Századok* 1960 94(1-3): 150-178. Reviews published documents and Western and Russian monographs on Germany's military preparations prior to World War II and the operations of the Wehrmacht during the first two years of the war. Research is focused on elucidating the role of Hitler and his general officers, and it is concluded that Hitler had some political sense on which his military success at the start of the war was based, but that he was chiefly responsible for all military failures. F. Wagner

7:773. Zimmerman, John L. FORCE IN READINESS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(2): 165-171. Describes the strategical situation in the Western Hemisphere in 1940-41 and the negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and the representatives of the government of Iceland which led to the decision to provide a "Force in Readiness," composed of U.S. Marine troops, to be stationed in Iceland. Some 4,000 Marines were transferred to the command of the Army and were based as a strategic defense force on Iceland from 11 July 1941 until 8 March 1942. Barbara Waldstein

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 7:772, 801

7:774. Hartwell, Dickson. THE MIGHTY JEEP. *American Heritage* 1960 12(1): 38-41. Comments on the role of the "jeep" -- both myth and fact -- in World War II. Illustrated, undocumented. C.R. Allen, Jr.

7:775. Oliver, Edward F. (U.S. Coast Guard). THE BOMBAY EXPLOSION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(3): 273-277. Describes the explosion of the British vessel SS "Fort Stikene," loaded with 1,500 tons of ammunition and high explosives, 3,000 tons of cotton and 155 ingots of gold bullion, which took place at the Bombay docks on 14 April 1944. The explosion destroyed some 100,000 tons of Allied shipping and caused heavy casualties. Barbara Waldstein

7:776. Reinicke, H.J. GERMAN SURFACE FORCE STRATEGY IN WORLD WAR II. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(2): 181-187. Discusses some of the problems facing the German High Command in planning German naval strategy during the Second World War with a view to accounting for the lack of success in operations by German surface forces against Allied naval forces. Barbara Waldstein

7:777. Unsigned. LORD MONTGOMERY. *National and English Review* 1958 151(907): 93-97. A biographical sketch of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, commenting on some of the more spectacular strategic decisions made by him during the Second World War, as well as on his relations with his superiors and subordinates. Barbara Waldstein

7:778. Yokoi, Toshiyuki. THOUGHTS ON JAPAN'S NAVAL DEFEAT. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(10): 68-75. An appraisal of Japanese naval strategy during World War II, against the background of a brief sketch of the history of the Japanese navy from the days of its expansion during and after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. The author concludes that there was little correlation between Japan's national defense theory and the strategic plans of the army and navy, and holds the view that an institutional defect was the ultimate cause of Japan's naval defeat, brought about by obstinate, out-dated strategists. Barbara Waldstein

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

7:779. Goutard, A. POURQUOI ET COMMENT L'ARMISTICE A-T-IL ETE ACCORDE PAR HITLER [Why and how the armistice was accorded by Hitler]. *Revue de Paris* 1960 67(10): 79-95. Discusses Hitler's motives and objectives in according such generous terms to France in 1940, and concludes that he wished to persuade the French to assist in the assault on England, after which France would be totally demobilized. J.A. Clarke

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

See also: 7:768

7:780. Bouvet (General). DE BIZERTE AU RHIN AVEC LES COMMANDOS D'AFRIQUE [From Bizerte to the Rhine with the commandos of Africa]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 109-120. Extracts from the war diary (Journal de Marche) of the unit, and notes made by its commander, arranged in chronological order so as to present a history of its actions in World War II. The Commandos d'Afrique were raised in Africa from French colonists and Frenchmen who had escaped through Spain. They trained in Algeria and Corsica and fought in Italy, at Elba and in France. H.J. Gordon, Jr.

7:781. Conti, Laura. LA STAMPA CLANDESTINA DELLA RESISTENZA IN UNA RACCOLTA DOCUMENTARIA [The secret press of the resistance in a documentary collection]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (58): 3-23. Describes the collections of wartime printed matter of the resistance, deplores the loss of the greatest portion of it, and analyzes the political difficulties in the way of using the extant material as a significant part of Italy's heritage. K. Pratt

7:782. F. P. [Ferruccio Parri], ed. L'ARMISTIZIO, GLI ALLEATI ED IL GOVERNO BADOGLIO [The armistice, the Allies and the Badoglio government]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (54): 64-75, (55): 41-57, (56): 22-51, and 1960 (58): 24-41. Publishes an unofficial memorandum prepared in the summer of 1944 under the Bonomi government and intended for internal use. It deals with the armistice, relations with the Allied governments, the activity of the Italian government, the problems it faced, conditions in occupied Italy, and the resistance. K. Pratt

7:783. Luraghi, Raimondo, ed. FONTI DOCUMENTARIE DELL'ARCHIVIO DELL'ISTITUTO NAZIONALE [Documentary sources from the archives of the National Institute]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (56): 52-64. Publishes two sets of documents; the first concerning resistance plans to save the extant Italian hydroelectric plants in 1945 from German demolition teams, and the second dealing with the numbers and political and human conditions of the Italians interned in Switzerland. K. Pratt

7:784. Pansa, Gianpaolo. APPUNTI PER UNA STORIA DELLA RESISTENZA NELLA PROVINCIA DE ALESSANDRIA [Notes for a history of the resistance in the province of Alessandria]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (55): 3-40. A survey of the development and activities of the resistance in the province of Alessandria, north of Genoa. K. Pratt

7:785. Secchia, Pietro. LA RESISTENZA: ORGANIZZAZIONE O SPONTANEITA? [The resistance: organization or spontaneity?]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (55): 58-81. Seeks to prove that the resistance was planned and older than World War II. The concept that the resistance was spontaneous is a legend. K. Pratt

7:786. Vaccarino, Giorgio. REPLICA A UN GIOVANE STORICO DELLA "NOUVELLE VAGUE" [Reply to a young historian of the "new wave"]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (58): 78-80. Answers the criticism of the quality of the historical methods used by the older historians with reference to the resistance, focusing specifically on the remarks made by Gianpaolo Pansa in "Vecchio e nuovo nella storiografia della Resistenza," *Rivista storica del socialismo* (1959). K. Pratt

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

7:787. Pavlova, M.I. TUL'SKAIA PARTORGANIZATSIIA V PERVOI PERIOD VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The Party organization in the Tula Region during the first period of the Great Patriotic War]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (6): 114-128. During the years of the Soviet regime, Tula, the city of armorers and metalworkers, developed into a center of the chemical, electrical and engine-building industries. The author describes the organizational and educational work involved in the conversion of the various plants to the war effort against the German fascists. Sixty per cent of all Party organizations in the city were in heavy industry. Based on material from the Party archives of Tula Region and on newspapers from the years 1941-1944. Erna Wollert (t)

7:788. Perezhugin, V.A., ed. 42-IA ARMIIA V BOIAKH ZA LENINGRAD [The 42nd Army in action at Leningrad]. *Istoričeskii Arkhiv* 1959 (2): 68-90. Publishes a report, compiled for study purposes by staff officers of the Army itself and based on numerous staff documents, of the operational achievements of the 42nd Army from 1941 to 1945. The history of the 42nd Army is of great significance: in September 1941 troops of this army repulsed attacks by the German fascist enemy before the gates of Leningrad, and in 1944 made possible the annihilation of these enemy troops. Even during the formation of the army (which because of the unusual circumstances, had to be carried out near the front) troops were obliged to participate in combat. A special feature of the Army was the fact that most of its men were volunteers from Leningrad. The document is from the Soviet Ministry of Defense. Erna Wollert (t)

7:789. Petrov, Yu.P. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA -- ORGANIZATOR I RUKOVODITEL' PARTIZANSKOGO DIZHENIIA V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The Communist party -- organizer and leader of the partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (5): 23-42. Gives an account, heavily supported by statistics, of the organization and magnitude of the Soviet partisan movement in the territories taken by the enemy during World War II. The initiative to organize a nation-wide underground resistance movement came from the Party as early as 29 July 1941. Partisan groups were organized and guided directly by the Party. In the summer of 1942 the expanding movement was centralized, and its military activities were subordinated to the armed forces. At its peak, in May 1943, the movement numbered some 130,000 partisans in arms, concentrated mainly in Belorussia (75,000 in 460 groups), while in the Baltic States the movement was apparently less vigorous (17 groups in Lithuania). The partisan movement contributed to the victory of the Soviet armed forces by its psychological warfare and by military action. Partisans destroyed more than 300,000 men of the enemy and caused enormous material damage. Based mainly on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I.S. Bători

7:790. Tóth, Ján. ÚLOHA A ÚČASŤ DVOCH VÝCHODOSLOVENSKÝCH DIVÍZIÍ V SLOVENSKOM NÁRODNOM POVSTÁNÍ [The task and participation of two divisions of eastern Slovakia in the Slovak National Uprising]. *Historický Časopis* 1959 7(4): 501-519. On 12 May 1944 General Ferdinand Čatloš, Minister of Defense of Slovakia, promised Hitler to defend the country's easternmost section around the Dukla Pass with two Slovak divisions. With the consent of General Čatloš, some high-ranking officers of these two divisions co-operated closely with the military operations of the Slovak National Uprising against the German army in the late summer of 1944. The anti-German underground movement was led by Karol Šmidek, a representative of the Slovak Communist party. The author relates the activities of General Augustín Malár and Colonel Viliam Talský. None of the plans for the two divisions materialized. Based heavily on archival material.

F. Wagner

7:791. Wrzosek, Mieczysław (Central Military Record Office, Warsaw). AKTA PIERWSZEJ WARSZAWSKIEJ DYWIZJI PIECHOTY IM. TADEUSZA KOŚCIUSZKI Z LAT 1943-1945 [Records of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Warsaw Infantry Division: 1943-1945]. *Archeion* 1960 33: 63-80. An outline of the history of this division, describing its organization and military actions, and of the preservation of its records by divisional units and after the war by military offices, and a general description of the contents of the records.

A. F. Dygnas

Pacific and Asian Theater

7:792. Hamilton, Andrew. "WHERE IS TASK FORCE THIRTY-FOUR?" *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(10): 76-80. Describes how a garbled dispatch received by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz on 25 October 1944 turned the course of the encounter with the Japanese naval forces at Leyte Gulf.

Barbara Waldstein

7:793. McCandless, Bruce. THE SAN FRANCISCO STORY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(11): 35-53. Describes the action between American cruisers and Japanese battleships off Guadalcanal on 12-13 November 1942, which came at the climax of the campaign and blunted Japan's effort to drive U.S. forces out of the Solomons. The author describes in detail the part played in this action by the heavy cruiser "San Francisco," which took part in an amphibious operation and the defeat of an air raid, and was finally crashed by a torpedo-bomber. Her commander, Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, and 106 men lost their lives, and hundreds more were wounded. Barbara Waldstein

7:794. Pineau, Roger. SPIRIT OF THE DIVINE WIND. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(11): 23-29. Describes the origin and history of the Kamikaze Corps, known as "The Divine Wind," the suicide units of Japanese pilots organized and trained by the Imperial Japanese Navy for crash landing attacks on American naval vessels during the Second World War. The article -- a synopsis of a book of the same name -- concludes with a study of the mentality of the volunteers for this special task, their psychological approach, and their fanatical courage. Barbara Waldstein

Western Europe (1944/1945)

See also: 7:780

7:795. Even (Commandant). LA RETRAITE ALLEMANDE DES COTES DE PROVENCE A LYON [The German retreat from the coasts of Provence to Lyons]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(3): 99-108. A review of the German side of the campaign resulting from the Allied landings in the South of France on 15 August 1944. The author discusses the problems of the German tactical command as well as the combat operations. H.J. Gordon, Jr.

7:796. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. WYZWOLENIE FRANCJI SPOD OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ [The liberation of France from the Hitler occupation]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 465-477. Review article on R. Aron, *Histoire de la libération de la France, Juin 1944 - mai 1945* (Paris, 1959). A summary is given of the book's contents, and an analysis is made of Aron's political opinions and attitude toward De Gaulle. A. F. Dygnas

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

See: 7:773

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 7:782

7:797. Hirszowicz, Łukasz. Z DZIEJÓW WSPÓŁPRACY MIĘDZY FRANCJĄ VICHY A HITLEROWSKIMI NIEMCAMI [On the history of the collaboration of Vichy France and Hitler's Germany]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(2): 433-435. Summarizes the contents of three French documents, two of which (notes delivered on 14 July 1942 by the French government to the German ambassador Abetz) have not been published up to now. One "explains that since the signing of the military protocols regarding Syria, Tunis and French Africa, new factors appeared, changing the situation." In the second, the French government asks to change the existing legal position of France, based on the truce, into one based on the principle of French sovereignty and co-operation with the Axis Powers. The author places these documents into the context of earlier French-German relations with respect to Syria and French Africa. A. F. Dygnas

7:798. Klafkowski, Alfons. UMOWA POCZDAMSKA A POLSKA [The Potsdam Agreement and Poland]. *Życie i Myśl* 1960 10(5-6): 10-32. Though Poland was not a party to

the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, both contained clauses in favor of it. Such "in favorem tertii" agreements do not bind the third party (i. e. Poland in this case) and can be revoked or changed by the participants. But once the third party has accepted the agreements and fulfilled its stipulations, it is binding for all concerned and cannot be altered without the third party's consent. The author gives a summary of various international and Polish acts proving that Poland accepted the provisions and fulfilled the conditions stipulated by both the Yalta and the Potsdam Agreements. A. F. Dygnas

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See: 7:705, 706

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

See also: 7:712

7:799. Viator, Martin. PRÍSPEVOK K OBJASNENIU FAŠISTICKÉHO CHARAKTERU TZV. SLOVENSKEHO ŠTÁTU [Contribution to elucidating the fascist character of the so-called Slovak state]. Historický časopis 1960 8(4):482-508. Analyzes the Slovak Republic (1939-1945), in order to prove its fascist nature, with reference to its constitution, several statutory provisions, the significance and function of Hlinka's Slovak Popular party and other aspects. The author considers in particular the activities of Jozef Tiso, Alexander Mach, Ferdinand Ďurčanský, Ferdinand Čatloš, Jozef Kirschbaum, and the German Franz Karmasin. Based heavily on archival material.

F. Wagner

GERMANY

See also: 7:17, 715, 804

7:800. Unsigned. OTTO NUSCHKE. *Žycie i Mysl* 1960 10(5/6):5-9. Obituary note on Otto Nuschke containing biographical data. A. F. Dygnas

GREAT BRITAIN

7:801. Kerr, Sir Hamilton. PAGES FROM A WAR-TIME DIARY. National and English Review 1958 151(907):105-108. Extracts from the wartime diary of this British M. P. covering the air raid on the London docks in March 1941; 6 June 1944 ("D" Day) in the House of Commons; the first flying bomb incident on 22 June 1944 and a final entry made on 7 May 1945, the day before the end of the war in Europe

Barbara Waldstein

ITALY

See also: 7:785, 786

7:802. Ceva, Bianca. A PROPOSITO DI GIAIME PINTOR E LA LETTERATURA DELLA RESISTENZA [Apropos of Giaime Pintor and the literature of the resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1960 (58):72-77. Reviews A. Bocelli, *Giaime Pintor e la letteratura della Resistenza* (1958), and disagrees with the thesis of that book, namely, that there is an association between the writings of Pintor and the literature of the resistance. K. Pratt

7:803. Luraghi, Raimondo. LE AMMINISTRAZIONI COMUNALI LIBERE NELLA PRIMA FASE DELLA RESISTENZA NELLE LANGHE [The free communal administrations in the first phase of the Resistance in Langhe]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1959 (56):3-21. Traces the political and economic reconstruction of Langhe, a mountain and valley region northwest of Genoa, which was liberated in the summer of 1944.

K. Pratt

POLAND

See also: 7:725

7:804. Kersten, Krystyna. PLAN Y ORGANIZACJA MIGRACJI LUDNOŚCI ROLNICZEJ NA ZIEMIE ZACHODNIE W 1945 R. [Plans for and organization of the migration of the agricultural population to the western territories in 1945]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1960 67(3):682-698. The first plans and views held that the settlement of the western provinces should be accomplished in two ways: 1) according to their profession and other qualifications, people should be directed to suitable regions and localities; 2) apart from the obvious case of the repatriates from the lost Polish eastern provinces, they should be drawn from certain specific areas of Poland. The populating of the western territories would thus at the same time improve the population structure of the other provinces of Poland. However, the difficult conditions of post-war Poland and the needs for immediate settlement of the western territories forced the government to abandon the detailed planning and concentrate rather on the organization of the resettlement. The situation was further complicated by the fact that there were too many bodies, offices and institutions which managed the resettlement or co-operated in it. Nevertheless, 1,800,000 people had been resettled by the end of 1945. The organization was improved by the creation of the Ministry of Regained Territories, which, however, took place only at the end of 1945. A. F. Dygnas

SWITZERLAND

See: 7:733

United States of America

See: 7:759, 762, 764

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

CONTENTS

U.S. Slavic and East European Library
Resources

Bibliography on Non-Western Societies

Russian and Soviet Periodicals in
German Libraries

Jesuit Research Institute in Brazil

U. S. SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources (Cocoseers) (c/o Chairman, Douglas W. Bryant, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts) was founded in May 1959 with the following objectives:

- 1) To study the most effective division of responsibility among U.S. libraries for collecting in various subject fields;
 - 2) To assist in determining the best methods for the dissemination of materials acquired through governmental and other special programs of research;
 - 3) To maintain contact with political and psychological developments in Eastern Europe which might affect the acquisition of publications from that area;
 - 4) To maintain relations with the principal dealers specializing in Soviet and East European publications;
 - 5) To initiate and possibly sponsor conferences of librarians, faculty, and bookdealers;
 - 6) To collect and evaluate the numerous reports of individuals and agencies dealing with Soviet librarians and other officials dealing with Soviet and East European material;
 - 7) To advise librarians of the best method of effecting exchanges;
 - 8) To act in an advisory capacity to U.S. officials during negotiations with East European representatives concerning the free flow of information between Eastern Europe and the United States, and to conduct unofficial negotiations with such representatives regarding matters concerning publications of both nations;
 - 9) To advise upon U.S. legislation and regulations affecting the import and export of publications, and interpret them to librarians;
 - 10) To advise on the value and priority of publication and reproduction projects;
 - 11) To initiate and promote research studies and surveys, special training programs, meetings with East European officials and librarians, and any other projects of interest to American research librarianship concerning the procurement, preservation, servicing, bibliographical control and use of publications from Eastern Europe;
- In general, the functions of Cocoseers are to initiate and stimulate projects, formulate policies, advise, and co-ordinate; it is not an operational organization and its own projects are limited to feasibility reports and exploratory studies.

[From information provided by Cocoseers]

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NON-WESTERN SOCIETIES

Under the editorship of Phillips Talbot, the American Universities Field Staff, Inc. (366 Madison Avenue, New York, New York) has published A Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America. This bibliography lists, by

area and subject, almost 6,000 titles of books in Western languages recommended to teachers and librarians in the United States in connection with foreign area studies. More than one-third of the titles are annotated and identified as most useful for a small basic collection, or for somewhat more extensive holdings. The work, which also includes title and author indexes, is available from the publisher.

[From information provided by the publisher]

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET PERIODICALS IN GERMAN LIBRARIES

Otto Harrassowitz (Wiesbaden) has started publication of a Gesamtverzeichnis russischer und sowjetischer Periodika und Serienwerke in Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlins. This bibliography, which appears as Vol. 3 of the Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, was compiled by Peter Bruhn and edited by Werner Philipp. When it is completed in 1962, it will comprise 100,000 main entries and 6,000 cross-references, covering all periodical publications on hand in libraries of the German Federal Republic and West Berlin which have appeared within the boundaries of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, without restriction of subject or language. The bibliography will have complete information on periodicals up to 1956, and there will also be in some cases references up to 1960. Periodicals and series of the emigration and translations of Soviet scientific periodicals, above all in the United States, will also be included. Each entry will give title, subtitle, publishing institution or organization, place of publication, period of publication, and any other relevant data, and will identify the libraries holding the periodical. An index will list all publishing institutions and organizations. The work is being issued in 2-3 fascicles yearly.

[From information provided by the publisher]

JESUIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN BRAZIL

The Instituto Anchieta de Pesquisas (Caixa Postal 358, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil) was established in 1956 as a private organization for research in various areas of the sciences. Though membership is confined to the Jesuit Order, original contributions are accepted from other scholars for publication. At present research is being conducted in history, anthropology, zoology and botany. In the field of history, the Jesuit Missions in Paraguay, southern Brazil and Argentina are being investigated, on the basis of microfilms of about 200,000 pages of documents. The organ of the Institute, Pesquisas, appears in the form of monographs under the four fields of research listed above.

[From a circular issued by the Institute]

NOTES AND NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENT

We regret to announce that the Notes and News section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will be discontinued effective this number.

There is no doubt that there is a need for a comprehensive listing in one language of papers read at professional meetings held throughout the world. The programs of meetings are often available only to persons who attend, for many of them are not published in periodicals. When HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS was started in 1955 the Editor tried to alleviate this unsatisfactory situation by including in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS a Notes and News section, mostly on professional meetings. This section has necessarily had to be an adjunct to our primary function of publishing abstracts, and we have therefore never been able to give it the attention which it deserves. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS published information on many meetings, but complete world-wide coverage was not possible with our limited budget. The problem was presented by the Editor at a meeting of members of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS' Advisory Board and contributors who were attending the 11th International Historical Congress in Stockholm, August 1960. Most of the persons there felt that HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS' function is the publication of abstracts and that the Notes and News section should be discontinued as long as it was not financially feasible to offer a comprehensive news service.

The plan to discontinue the Notes and News section was presented to all abstracters in a questionnaire. Approximately half of the respondents agreed, and the remainder was divided about equally between persons who felt -- some of them strongly -- that the section ought to be kept as it stands at present, with its limitations, and others who voted in favor of the alternative presented in this questionnaire, that efforts should be made to create a separate publication on professional meetings.

The Editor did not lightly make the decision to omit the News and Notes section. This gap has to be filled at some future date. Users of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS who feel that they are being deprived of a service they valued are encouraged to write to the Editor. Your response and views can be considered at a future examination of this matter.

Some periodicals publish articles on meetings. When they do, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS continues, as in the past, to publish abstracts of these articles in the section on meetings in Category 5 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, "Archives, Libraries and Institutes."

The Bibliographical News section will be continued, as the news items are short and because it is easier to collect such information.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. Festschriften, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of the abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:
 "Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.
 "A": the author prepared the abstract.
 "A(t)": abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English.
 "IHE": abstract prepared by *Indice Histórico Español*. IHE abstractors are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.

The William and Mary Quarterly:

A Magazine of Early American History

INDEX

Third Series, Volumes I-XV (1944-1958)

1960

The Institute of Early American History and Culture is pleased to announce the publication of an INDEX to the first fifteen years of the Third Series of the QUARTERLY. Compiled by Stella Duff Neiman, the INDEX provides an indispensable key to the wide-ranging articles, documents, and book reviews published in this distinguished magazine. In addition to personal names, place names, and subject entries, there are numerous subheadings and cross references to aid the researcher.

240 pages

paperbound

\$6.00

Order from the
INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL

(Formerly The Cambridge Historical Journal)

Editor: F. H. HINSLEY, M.A.

St John's College, Cambridge

Vol. 4, No. 1

CONTENTS

March 1961

ARTICLES

- I. Henry VII: a Restatement. By G. R. ELTON.
- II. Josiah Wedgwood and Factory Discipline. By NEIL MCKENDRICK.
- III. The Association Movement of 1792-3. By AUSTIN MITCHELL.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. 'The Committee of Council at the War-Office': an Experiment in Cabinet Government under Anne. By I. F. BURTON.
2. Local Improvements and Centralization in Nineteenth-century England. By ROBERT M. GUTCHEN.
3. Loubet's Visit to Rome and the Question of Papal Prestige. By M. J. M. LARKIN.

REVIEWS

1. Brian Bonsall. *Sir James Lowther and Cumberland and Westmorland Elections, 1754-75*. By H. BUTTERFIELD.
2. R. R. Palmer. *The Age of the Democratic Revolution. A Political History of Europe and America 1760-1800*. By B. BEHRENS.
3. Robert Gollan. *Radical and Working Class Politics: A Study of Eastern Australia, 1850-1910*. By HENRY PELLING.
4. C. Northcote Parkinson. *British Intervention in Malaya, 1867-1877*. By VICTOR PURCELL.
5. F. S. L. Lyons. *The Fall of Parnell, 1890-91*. By NICHOLAS MANSERGH.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Subscription price per volume of two parts 25s. net Single parts 15s. net each

Orders may be sent to your bookseller or direct to

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BENTLEY HOUSE, 200 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1, ENGLAND

Historical Periodicals

AN ANNOTATED DIRECTORY CONTAINING ABOUT 5,000 SERIAL
PUBLICATIONS FROM THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Prepared with the world-wide assistance
of historians, archivists and librarians

NOTE THESE VALUABLE FEATURES:

- * ENGLISH translations (and originals) of titles and subtitles; also of publisher (if not in Romance languages or German).
- * YEARBOOKS and other publications appearing less often or at irregular intervals are included.
- * LOCAL HISTORY PERIODICALS are a special feature of this book.
- * DEFUNCT PERIODICALS are included if they stopped publication in or after 1957. Notation is made as to the date they ceased publication.
- * SUMMARIES or tables of contents in languages other than those of the countries of publication are cited.
- * INDEX, CROSS-REFERENCES and a detailed explanation of scope.

GAUGE THE BOOK BY THESE FACTS:

- * A comprehensive list was established with the help of special resources provided by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS' library and records on periodicals, established since 1953, and of the experience gained from HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS' published lists.
- * The extensive holdings of the Library of Congress, the British Museum, and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek were searched.
- * The most recent copies of many thousands of periodicals were examined to bring the information up-to-date. In many cases information is given for 1960 or 1961.
- * Back volumes and cumulative tables of contents were also studied.
- * Innumerable periodicals, beyond the ca. 5,000 included, were screened to determine if they were within scope. For instance, for France alone we examined nearly 600 publications.
- * No effort has been spared to achieve accuracy and dependability:
- * The publishers or editors of periodicals furnished up-to-date information.
- * Expert assistance was received in each country, from librarians, historians, archivists, academics, and from persons teaching in the social sciences or humanities.
- * Numerous qualified linguists aided us to assure meaningful and exact translations.
- * Bibliographies and country lists of periodicals were checked for completeness.
- * Specialists in various fields of history and on various areas examined the completed lists.
- * Ten man-years of work went into this book.

An expert's comment on HISTORICAL PERIODICALS:

"The forthcoming book HISTORICAL PERIODICALS will be a welcome and a most valuable addition to any library and should be of the utmost assistance in particular to the scholar, to teachers of history and to those seeking material for dissertations. It will prove a tremendous time-saver both to the searcher and to librarians, especially to those librarians in Reference Collections and College Libraries who are eager for all bibliographic material heretofore not known to the seeker.

"In HISTORICAL PERIODICALS the periodicals are grouped by country and arranged alphabetically by title. Data is included on title, subtitle, frequency of publication, first publication date, publisher or sponsoring institution, editor or editorial board and price in the respective country and abroad. A most valuable feature of HISTORICAL PERIODICALS is the translation into English of the title and subtitle as well as a comprehensive summary of the contents.

"It can be used with confidence, having been prepared by experts in their various fields."

Eileen C. Graves, Editor
Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

Publication Date: August 1961 8vo (15.5 x 24 cm), ca. 640 pp.

Price: US \$ 27.50

Postage free to any part of the-world

UNESCO Coupons are accepted

Please order HISTORICAL PERIODICALS directly from
Clio Press, München-Solln, Dittlerstr. 12, Germany

U. S. orders may instead be placed with

Clio Press, 800 East Micheltorena Street, Santa Barbara,
California, U.S.A.

NEW NOUVEAU NEU

JUST PUBLISHED

Historical Periodicals

AN ANNOTATED WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL AND RELATED SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

ERIC H. BOEHM and LALIT ADOLPHUS

Editors

Categories Included:

- A. HISTORY: all periods, and Prehistory
- B. AUXILIARY HISTORICAL DISCIPLINES:
 - Chronology Filigranology Heraldry Numismatics Sphragistics
 - Diplomatics Genealogy Iconography Paleography Toponymy
- C. LOCAL HISTORY
- D. RELATED FIELDS AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS (if they contain more than 20 per cent historical material or are otherwise recommended as worthy of inclusion):

Academy and University Publications	Education	Literature
Anthropology	Ethnology	Museum Publications
Archaeology	Exploration	Music
Archives	Folklore	Philately
Art	Geography	Philology
Behavioral Sciences	Government Publications	Philosophy
Bibliography	International Affairs and Relations	Political Science
Cartography	International Law	Printing
Demography	Library Publications	Religion
Economics	Linguistics	Natural Science
		Sociology

and others which contain historical articles.

Be it Angola or Algeria, Bulgaria or Burma, India or Iceland, Mauritius or Mexico, USA or USSR, you will find the information in HISTORICAL PERIODICALS.



Clio Press, München-Solln, Dittlerstr. 12, Germany

Please turn the page for further information